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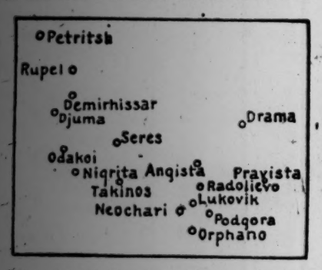
OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Chief interest in the war once again centers on the western front. The Allied offensive in the Somme district, which has been gathering force for several days past, culminated yesterday in an overwhelming attack on the German positions between the district south of Combles and the river. In less than half an hour the French had captured the whole of the German first line trenches, and subsequently pushing eastwards they took successively, according to the Paris statement, Hill 145, Marrieres wood and the whole system of trenches as far as the Bethune-Péronne road. The result of this movement is to carry the French line considerably east of Péronne, which is thus in serious danger of encirclement.

On the Salonika front the Allies continue to make steady progress. The British war office announces British troops have seized Bulgarian trenches east of the Struma; whilst west of the Vardar, north of Majadag, which lies about four miles south of Gievgeli, according to Paris, all Bulgarian trenches have been captured on a front of two miles and a depth of about 800 yards. According to Berlin the German-Bulgarian forces now under the command of Field Marshal von Mackensen continue to advance in the Dobrudja. There is no news from other sources which throws any light on the very complex situation which obtains in this district.

Numerous minor incidents are reported from all theaters, but outside of France and the Balkans no developments of first importance.

A noticeable feature of all the official communiques for some time past has been the prominence given in them to the work of the aviation services.



The British forces on the Salonika front are now operating on the left bank of the Struma. They have crossed the river at Neochari and have taken several villages about Lake Takinos.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Wednesday—The German official report issued yesterday says:

Western theater: Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: On both sides of the Somme enemy attempts to make attacks generally were frustrated by our curtain of fire. In the Foureaux and Leuze woods the English fruitlessly attempted to gain ground by a hand-grenade fight. The village of Ginchy fell into the hands of the British early yesterday morning. An artillery battle continues with violence.

Eastern theater: Prince Leopold of Bavaria: North of Stara-Czerwiscze a Russian attack with strong forces broke down with heavy losses before our entanglements.

Archduke Charles: In the Carpathians enemy attacks in the region of the Letdowa railway, on Cimbroslawak and on Kapul were repulsed. In a counter-attack on Cimbroslawak, 170 prisoners were taken.

Balkan theater: German and Bulgarian forces under the command of Field Marshal von Mackensen continued their advance in Dobrudja.

Macedonian front: Lively artillery battles took place in the Vardar district. There was also fighting on the Struma, the result being successful for the Bulgarian troops.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania—An official communique states that the enemy continues to retreat in the upper valleys of the Alta and Maros. On the Danube navigation by hostile merchantmen is suspended. On the Dobrudja front operations are in progress.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The British official statement issued last night says:

The general situation is unchanged.

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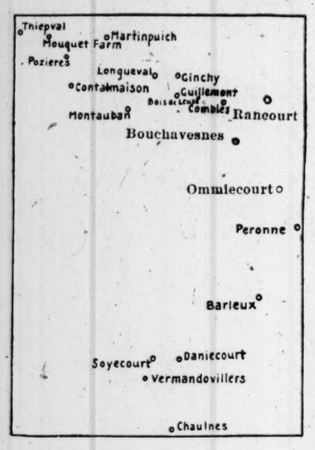
ALLIES ADVANCE VERY QUICKLY ON THE SOMME FRONT

French Take Possession of Section of Peronne-Bapaume Road—Avoid Frontal Attacks

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The grand attack which began on Sept. 3 north and south of the Somme heralded by stupendous artillery fire culminated yesterday in the French taking possession of about 1½ miles of Peronne-Bapaume road, between Rancourt and Bouchavesnes, two villages respectively 4½ and three miles north of Peronne and nearly two miles further east than Combles. The advance took place very quickly on a four-mile front with corresponding captures of prisoners.



Map shows important points mentioned in connection with Allies' advance in West.

Immediately north of the river the advance was made on the crest northeast of Clery, facing the German positions on Mount St. Quentin, across the valley of La Tortille river. The advance is typical of Allied tactics, a feature of which is the avoiding of a frontal attack on fortified towns like Combles and Peronne until the advance has been made on the flanks.

The tide of the French advance has flowed past Combles as it did last week south of the Somme, at Vermandovillers and numerous other villages, and as it is now doing north of Peronne.

An additional point about yesterday's attack is that the lateral road behind the German positions from Peronne to Flers, where the line bends westward, is now rendered useless to the Germans for through communication between the flanks. A similar disadvantage has been imposed on the defenders on a line parallel with the Peronne-Roye railway, south of the Somme, where the French have under control a portion of the railway line as a result of their attack on the hitherto unassaulted portion of the German line last week.

PLEBISCITE PLAN FOR DANISH ISLANDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Wednesday—In the Landsthing, yesterday, the premier introduced a bill for the appointment of a parliamentary committee and for a plebiscite upon the question of the convention between Denmark and the United States for the purchase of the Danish West Indies.

The bill embodies proposals by conservative delegates during negotiations at the recent conference of political parties.

CHANGES MADE IN RUMANIAN COMMAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Wednesday—General Averescu has been appointed to command the third army in succession to General Aslau. General Curain Ceainu, former minister of war, has been appointed to command the second army in Transylvania, succeeding General Averescu.

General Georgescu has been appointed to be attached to the staff of the British army.

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DEMANDS UPON CHINA BY JAPAN ARE CONFIRMED

United States Receives Frank Reply to Inquiry Regarding Alleged Infringements on Sovereignty of Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States government has received official confirmation of the demands made by Japan upon China that differs in no material respect from the account of the demands received privately in Washington several days ago. On the strength of the reports published in United States newspapers concerning these demands, the state department on Sept. 6 instructed the United States ambassador at Tokio to make inquiries concerning them. He immediately followed instructions and received from the Japanese foreign office a reply which he has forwarded to Washington. Secretary Lansing has given out the following statement, which includes the essential facts of the correspondence:

"The department on Sept. 6 instructed the American ambassador at Tokio to call the attention of the Japanese foreign office to the report published in American newspapers of certain demands made upon China by Japan in consequence of a disturbance at Cheng Chiatun involving Chinese and Japanese troops. The ambassador was instructed to ask for a statement of the facts and to inform the foreign office that the reports of the demands had greatly disturbed the United States government, which trusted that it was not true.

"Today a message has been received from the embassy at Tokio saying that the Japanese minister for foreign affairs had replied to the inquiries that some of the items, reported as included in the Japanese demands, were approximately true, but that others were colored by a mixture of untruth and exaggeration. He stated there was nothing in the demands infringing on the sovereignty of China and nothing impairing the Root-Takahira agreement.

"The clash at Cheng Chiatun, being between military forces, was of a serious character and, therefore, to prevent a recurrence of such trouble, Japan was requesting, in addition to proper apologies and monetary compensation, that Japanese officers should be reappointed as instructors in the cadet school, probably at Mukden, and proposing that the Chinese government should ask for the appointment of Japanese advisors to be stationed with Chinese garrisons in South Manchuria and eastern Mongolia and that, as an extension of its exterritorial rights, the Japanese government should be permitted to station Japanese policemen in towns where there are large Japanese settlements.

"The American minister at Pekin reports more briefly nearly to the same effect, that is to say, that the Japanese government had demanded the stationing of Japanese police in towns where Japanese reside and the appointment of Japanese advisors to the Chinese police and the appointment of Japanese military instructors, in addition to the usual indemnities and apologies."

The action of the state department in making this inquiry is based first on the regular diplomatic practice in such situations, and secondly is warranted by the terms of the Root-Takahira agreement, paragraph five, which provides that, in case it shall appear that the integrity of China shall be endangered, communications shall be had between the two governments on the subject.

The United States is deeply concerned in the situation presented and in the frank statement of the Tokio foreign office, and what representations will be made by this government in order to preserve the sovereignty and integrity of China are still to be determined.

Instructions Moderate

Japan Denies the Aim is to Close Trade Door

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO, Japan, Wednesday—Pekin despatches state negotiations regarding the Cheng Chiatun affair are held up pending the return of Chinese Commissioner Wang but are expected to be resumed immediately, his report having now been received. That Japan demands anything infringing Chinese sovereignty and the dignity of international agreements is most positively denied.

China, it is believed, has voluntarily proposed to institute measures in Manchuria which will prevent a recurrence of complications similar to those at Cheng Chiatun, where Japanese are living under the 1915 agreement. Japan does not ask the right to police Japanese territory.

The foreign office assert that while the publication of full details of the basis of the present negotiations is undesirable reports crediting Japan with a desire to oppress and humiliate China or to close the trade door against other nations are entirely erroneous.

The instructions given Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister in Pekin, when they are given out will, it is asserted, be found to be extremely moderate.

INLAND WATERS CONSIDERED ON DEFENSE LINES

Senator Fletcher Argues That Money Can Be Appropriated for Them With Propriety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—United States Senator Fletcher of Florida struck a popular chord in his address at the first day's sessions of the ninth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association when he declared that congressional appropriations for defensive purposes can be applied with as great propriety to the improvement of inland waterways as to the purchase of gunpowder and other munitions.

Senator Fletcher spoke at the afternoon session. He arraigned critics, many of whom were to be found in Congress, he said, for characterizing all members of Congress who seek a waterway improvement appropriation as "being after pork," and placed the slowness of the development of the inland waterways of this country directly on their shoulders.

"There is no appropriation by Congress so safeguarded as the appropriations for river and harbor improvements," declared Senator Fletcher. "They are worked out on a business-like basis, and every dollar appropriated by the government for waterway projects is expended under the direction and supervision of the chief of the army engineers, and the idea

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GASOLINE PRICE IS KEPT DOWN IN MINNEAPOLIS

Standard Oil Company Denied Permits for Filling Stations to Compete With Independents in the Retailing Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Users of gasoline here are buying their oil at 17½ cents a gallon, 2 cents cheaper than last February and March, when the city council, through a committee, conducted a lengthy investigation into the causes of the high price of gasoline. Since that time oil companies raised the price to 20½ cents in May, and made reductions of 1 cent in July, August and September, respectively.

The investigation of the council was undertaken when the Standard Oil Company of Indiana asked permits for five new filling stations, to enable it to compete in the retailing field with the so-called independent companies. The high price of gasoline—though it has been at no time nearly so high here as in many eastern centers—hit the city hard because of its many motors owned by the municipality, and the city joined with the Automobile Club of Minneapolis and the motor dealers association in one of the first, if not the only, municipal investigation of the sort ever undertaken.

Charges that the Standard Oil Company manipulates the prices of crude oil, controlling that market, and threatened, by cutting prices, to throttle the competition of the independent companies were made. Alderman Ritten said that if the filling stations were

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KAISER'S LETTER SENT TO PRESIDENT'S HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The state department has received from the United States ambassador at Berlin a letter from the Kaiser to the President. It was forwarded today to Shadow Lawn unopened.

The published statement that it is the reply to the Polish appeal can be only an inference, as Ambassador Gerard did not disclose to what the letter referred.

PRESIDENT WILSON OFF TO SHADOW LAWN

NEW LONDON, Conn.—President and Mrs. Wilson left here this morning at 6 o'clock aboard the presidential yacht Mayflower for Long Branch, where the chief executive will take up his executive duties at Shadow Lawn. It is planned to anchor the Mayflower off Sandy Hook. The President and Mrs. Wilson will continue their journey to Long Branch by motor.

GERMAN LOAN APPEAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—In an appeal in the Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung for subscriptions to the war loan General von Blume says he has been prompted to issue an exhortation by trustworthy reports from various districts that the success of the loan is being systematically thwarted by the argument that subscriptions will prolong the war. The argument, he says, is plausible, but people must understand a hollow peace would deprive them of all they value, including the money they withhold from the loan.

GREEK PREMIER WON'T WITHDRAW HIS RESIGNATION

Action Taken by Zaimis Cabinet Still More Complicates Difficult Situation—Importance of M. Venizelos' Support

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Wednesday—The resignation of the Zaimis cabinet has made the situation here still more complicated but in Entente circles it is regarded with considerable indifference.

The Zaimis cabinet was formed in June last for the purpose of holding elections which were put out of court by the Bulgarian overrunning of the Seres-Kavalla districts. Since then M. Zaimis, it is well known, has been anxious to tender his resignation and this he has now done. It is understood the premier cannot be induced to withdraw his resignation.

M. Zaimis is a statesman who has rendered important services to the Greek nation particularly by undertaking the unpleasant duty of negotiating a defensive peace with Turkey following the latter's victories in 1897. He is a disinterested and patriotic statesman but politically is not regarded as a strong personality. His importance, therefore, lay in the fact that he secured general support in a difficult situation; above all the important support of M. Venizelos and thus the choice of a successor is exceptionally difficult.

A politician freely mentioned with the premiership is M. Demetracoulos who was minister of justice in the Venizelos ministry of 1912. On the question of the admission of Cretan delegates to the Greek Chamber he left the Venizelist party and subsequently delivered very bitter attacks against his chief. He is a very prominent authority on Greek law. There is apparently a probability if he becomes premier that the younger Dragoumis would become foreign secretary; an important fact since the latter is known to favor immediate joining with the Entente. It is not known, however, if this combination would secure the support of M. Venizelos, and M. Venizelos, as recent events have clearly proved, remains the leader of the opinion of Greece.

RUMANIAN ATTACKS ON THE DANUBE FRONT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Wednesday—On the Danube front the Rumanians are bombarding Rustchuk, as a reply to the shelling of Giurgevo, while in Transylvania the Rumanians continue their steady progress and have linked up with the Russians.

By the Rumanian occupation of Orsova the Austrian river fleet is in two portions, above and below that point, and neither portion can aid the other. Austrian units in Bulgarian waters have not bombarded Rumanian towns for a week, showing the efficacy of the Rumanian fire which has assailed them among the Danubian islands.

The Rumanian waters in the Danube are very heavily mined.

German-Bulgarian forces operating in the Dobrudja are under General von Mackensen and the presence of Turkish troops in his command has been ascertained.

AUSTRIAN GENERAL REPORTED RESIGNED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Wednesday—A Vienna message states General Pflanzer Baltin, who has been in command of the Austro-German army in Galicia, which was badly handled by the Russians, has resigned. The Emperor has sent him an autographed letter of thanks for his splendid activity in the difficult situations.

NEW FRENCH LOAN BILL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Wednesday—On the reassembling of the French Chamber yesterday, M. Ribot introduced his new loan bill providing new 5 per cent rentes similar to the 1915 issue at a price of 87½, bearing interest from Aug. 16 last, and redeemable in whole or part any day after 1931. Perpetual French 3 per cent rentes will not be convertible into the new issue. The date of the issue of the new loan will be officially announced later. National defense bonds and obligations will be acceptable in payment for the new loan.

GERMAN SPHERES OF COMMAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Wednesday—Commenting on the wording of German headquarters' reports, the Koelnische Zeitung observes changes have been made in the demarcation of spheres of command in the west, corresponding to arrangements in the east, all three fronts being demarcated according to their special tasks and significance and standing under the command of the three crown princes of Wurtemberg, Bavaria and Germany.

MEXICANS HOPE FOR A LOAN AND TROOPS' RECALL

General Bliss Expected to Give Commissioners Facts Regarding Border Conditions

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The American and Mexican commissioners in conference here today went more deeply than heretofore into the direct problem of the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

General Bliss, assistant United States army chief of staff, was to arrive here today, primed with facts as to border conditions and recommendations for future border patrol. He is understood to concur in General Funston's recommendation that General Pershing's forces be withdrawn, that militia be substituted for regulars on the border, and that the patrol be reduced as much as possible, while maintaining safety.

Close observers of the conferences believe the Mexicans have carefully laid the groundwork, not alone for withdrawal of the American expedition, but likewise for an American loan.

President Wilson's unusual move yesterday in calling and paying his respect to the Mexican commissioners had its effect today in creating an even more cordial spirit than previously was evident among the commissioners. The President told the Mexicans he hoped a way would be found to protect the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico.

ABOLISHMENT OF SUFFOLK COUNTY BOARD SOUGHT

Governor Gives Serious Consideration to Plan Which Would Result in Apportionment by Mayor and City Council

Governor McCall stated today that he is carefully considering the proposal to have repealed the statute under which the Suffolk county apportionment commission is working and to place its work in the hands of the mayor and council of Boston. From what the Governor has been able to learn, after communicating with Mayor Curley's office today by telephone, the Suffolk commission was still unwilling to amend its new apportionment so as to comply with the mandate of the court. Unless action in this direction is taken today, said Governor McCall, Suffolk county will probably have to have a primary separate from the regular state primary, a proceeding that will be both expensive and inconvenient.

Remedial legislation enacted to straighten out the Suffolk county apportionment tangle, according to the Governor, might authorize the special primary to be held on such date as the Governor and council, in view of all the circumstances, may later determine.

The committee on election laws today reported two bills intended to straighten out the difficulties that have arisen in several parts of the state, including Suffolk county, as a result of complaints arising out of the recent apportionment for representatives in the Legislature.

One was submitted to the committee by Representative Burr of ward 11 and provides that all nomination papers now on file with the secretary of state, which have been properly certified and are not otherwise irregular, shall go on the primary ballot and be voted on on Sept. 26, the date of the regular primary. In case the supreme court later finds that any district has been illegally apportioned Governor McCall is empowered to order a special primary in those particular districts on a date satisfactory to him.

The second bill was submitted by Representative John M. Gibbs of Waltham and provides that candidates for representative in those districts where representation has been increased as a result of the court mandate may have until tomorrow night to take out nomination papers and file them with the election commissioners for certification. They are to be filed with the secretary of state next week. The same act also validates all nomination papers already filed with the secretary of state.

Suffolk Question in Senate

At the opening of the Senate session, Senator Martin Hays of Brighton introduced an order to summon the Suffolk county apportionment board before the bar of the General Court to show cause, if any, why their powers should not be devolved upon some other body.

The order follows:

"Ordered, That the commissioners to apportion Suffolk county into representative districts established by act of the General Court, be summoned before the bar of the General Court, or such committee thereof as may be appointed by the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives to explain why they have not complied with the provisions of the constitution and with the recent order of the supreme judicial court, and to show cause, if any there be, why their powers and functions, which they have not exercised properly, should not be devolved upon some

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EVENTS POINT TO APPROACHING CRISIS IN SPAIN

Striking Speech by Senor Maura Results in Gain for Allies' Cause—Germanophile Activity Is Reported Intense

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain, Wednesday—Don Antonio Maura's bold speech has excited enormous interest throughout the country. The meeting had been thoroughly organized, the Maurists being probably the keenest and most enthusiastic, though not numerically the strongest wing of the Conservative party now.

The gathering took place at Reranga, a little village on the outskirts of Bilbao, Maurist delegates being present from all parts. There were fully 6000 people in all.

Senor Maura's difficulty which he faced boldly is that he himself is strongly pro-Ally as a matter of policy rather than for sentimental reasons, while the great mass of his supporters have been Germanophile all along. This speech occurring at a time of keen anxiety in Spanish government circles when it is believed great transformations are possible is taken as an effort with governmental connivance to win over his supporters to his own view, resulting in a great gain for the Allies' cause in Spain.

Last year Senor Maura faced his supporters at a big meeting in the same way and early this year announced his disposition to return to party leadership and even to assume a high government office. Undoubtedly he is a great factor in government affairs and the recent meeting with Count Romanones in the presence of the King at Santander is now regarded as very significant and increases the belief that Spain is approaching a crisis, which explains the intense activity, amounting to desperation, of Germanophiles in every direction.

The Germanophiles are now appealing for permission to hold a great demonstration in favor of neutrality but it is unlikely the government will sanction it and the premier says 20,000,000 Spaniards are in favor of it and, therefore, it would be demonstrating the obvious. Such a meeting would plainly have its ulterior object. The Marquess de Polavieja is leading these Germanophile petitioners.

Senor Maura's speech was very carefully worded and obviously prepared with scrupulous regard for responsibility of statements and the fact that immediately afterwards Count Romanones intimated that in essentials he agreed confirms the belief that the points were discussed beforehand between the leaders, Senor Maura being able to say what neither Count Romanones in the office of chief of the government nor any of his own supporters could say.

He declared Spain must decide now whom she favored, and every interest brought her to the side of England and France.

Leading Spanish newspapers express approval of the speech, but La Epoca points out apprehensively and significantly that the choosing of sides, however platonically, is the first step toward annulling neutrality. The opinion is freely expressed in most authoritative circles that events may lead to the abandonment of party government in the present difficult situation and the establishment of a real national ministry including Count Romanones, Senor Maura and Senor Dato, the latter being leader of the official Conservative party, with the possible inclusion of Senor Alvarez, the Reformista leader. Such a national ministry might be expected to take the neutrality question in hand at once on a new basis.

The conviction is spreading that Spain is finding the situation difficult, especially in view of the note from the Allies asking a question concerning the torpedoing of ships in the Mediterranean. This, coupled with the repeated statement that the Germans are using the Balearic isles for a submarine base, leads to the belief that Spain is experiencing peculiar pressure at the moment.

This accounts, also, for numerous inconsistencies in declarations of leaders.

When it was pointed out to the premier recently that he declared himself vehemently on the side of the Allies and desired a more active Spanish policy, he answered simply he was not in office then. Obviously he is still strongly pro-Ally but fears taking any step which might seem like a departure from the national policy of neutrality. Consequently, he declares insistence on neutrality continually and yet approves of such plain statements as Señor Maura's, one of the most striking of which was: "I consider that the conclusion of the Anglo-French-Spanish alliance is a natural and unavoidable end." And another that "Spain's international isolation cannot be prolonged."

It is stated that King Alfonso has called the cabinet together for a discussion and that the reaffirmation of neutrality in some form will be issued. The essential points of the whole affair are two. First, that Spain fears the isolation from which she suffered keenly before the war will be intensified with permanent and disastrous results unless she participates in the war. Before the war, Count Romanones, then premier, in a long interview said: "It is impossible that

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

TOUR OF FRANCE AIMS AT BIGGER CANADIAN TRADE

Business Delegation Spends Month in France With View to Enlarging Trade Relations —Friendly Attitude Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Canadian business delegation toured France recently for the space of a month for the special purpose of discovering whether any of the goods formerly purchased by Canada from Germany could be supplied by France, and what demand there might be in France for Canadian products and raw materials. It was composed of Mr. Woods of Toronto (the president), M. Dupré of Quebec, Mr. Branzé of Montreal (Franco-Canadian delegation), Messrs. Allan, Hardeworth, and Hathaway and Mr. Roy Campbell (secretary), and five experts selected from the ministries of commerce, agriculture and customs and the forestry department.

At the close of the tour The Christian Science Monitor representative in Paris, calling at the office of the High Commissioner of Canada, obtained some interesting information with regard to the prospects of enlarged trade relations between the two countries interested. In the course of conversation he ascertained that the tour had shown that a largely increased exchange of trade relations between the two countries was anticipated as well as the opening up of important business relations.

The delegates were perhaps above all impressed with the remarkably friendly feelings shown towards Canada wherever they had traveled in France said The Christian Science Monitor's informant. They had in fact been almost overwhelmed by the unstinted hospitality showered upon them. A complete detailed account of the tour must be left to the delegates' own reports for which they collected a mass of interesting information. It was, however, stated that in addition to the banquets and public receptions given in the principal cities in honor of the delegates, there had been a very close investigation made of the leading industries of the country. They had traveled through the center of France to Bordeaux and thence onto the Pyrenees, afterwards visiting the Mediterranean coast and especially Marseilles, and then going on to Grenoble. After making a tour of the cities in the eastern section of France they eventually visited the line of the army from the Swiss frontier right up to Rheims. Throughout this long journey they inspected the principal seaports, docks and naval construction yards, metallurgic works and foundries, factories and workshops, representing practically the entire industrial production of France.

The great railway systems and the equally important great motor routes, canal and river communications, were inspected from the point of view of their industrial equipment and commercial utility, while special interest was taken in the many manufacturing districts where hydraulic and electric power is supplied from the numerous mountain streams, especially in the departments of Dauphiné, Isère and Savoie, which not only supply the power for the industries of the district, but even for such distant towns as Lyons. Although this power is already somewhat developed, it is only as yet in its infancy and it is surely destined in future to play an immense part in the industrial life of the country. Probably no other country in Europe possesses a greater asset towards the solution of cheap industrial production.

The visit to the present headquarters of the Transatlantic Steamship Companies at Bordeaux was specially remarked upon. The delegates had examined the great extension of the docks made so as to deal with the increased traffic. After being entertained to a banquet by the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce and the municipal authorities, the delegates went on to Limoges where they visited the porcelain and boot factories and tapestry looms, especially inspecting the porcelain works of Charles Haviland. The valley of the Vienne, an important manufacturing center, was visited in motor cars, the party from thence going on to Lyons, where they spent several days inspecting the staple trades, remarking particularly the extraordinary growth since the war, of new industries, largely in consequence of the completion of the cable from Grenoble, which transmits the electric power created by the streams falling from the French Alps, to the factories in Lyons and district.

From Lyons the delegates went by boat down the Rhone to Arles and then by cars to Nimes and Vauvert which the Canadians considered to be one of the most interesting sections of this tour. Vauvert owns Montcalm as one of its sons and possesses a monument which is the duplicate of the one in Quebec. At Marseilles the delegates were entertained by the city authorities and the chambers of commerce, and were given an oration at the public meeting held afterwards in the town hall. After visiting the immense dock extensions that were being carried out and the principal local industries, they made a keen inspection of the great engineering feat which connects the center of France with Marseilles by the remarkable viaduct constructed by the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway Company over the Caronte lake on the Miramas and L'Estaque line.

At Grenoble, in addition to the banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce and the municipal authorities, there was an immense gathering of business men from the surrounding districts called to meet the delegates. They brought their catalogues and samples and discussed opportunities for mutual trade.

At one of these meetings, Senator Beaubieu's speech raised immense enthusiasm, especially when he declared that Germany used to supply Canada with as much manufactured goods before the war as France, but that henceforth no German goods would enter the country. M. Beaubieu asked them whether they in France would replace these goods, adding that in any case he hoped that they would no longer be willing in France to buy from Germany goods which came from Canada, via Berlin. This touched a delicate tariff question, as to which much difficulty has existed in the past. M. D'Amour, deputy for Grenoble, and M. Cornier, the mayor, indicated many things which were manufactured in the Grenoble district and which they could supply to the Dominion in place of goods purchased from Germany and they mentioned a long list of Canadian products which could be taken in France, such as wheat from the prairies, minerals, horses and cattle, Canadian agricultural implements and wood-pulp for paper. The delegates, said the mayor, might be surprised to learn that there were at least 6000 workers in and around Grenoble engaged in the manufacture of paper. The unanimous opinion gained from the meetings was that the two countries would in future know each other better and Mr. Hardeworth, president of the Association of Manufacturers of Montreal, in replying for the visitors, said he would return to Canada with the full conviction that a magnificent trade could be done between the two countries. Senator Beaubieu urged them to begin at once and prepare together the "trenches of peace" and thus render France and Canada an inestimable service.

The university of Grenoble has the distinction of drawing together more foreign students than any other university in France, and M. Perrier, deputy for the Isère, in drawing attention to this fact, said he regretted that so few Canadian students as yet had either visited the beautiful department of Dauphiné or entered its world-famed university. He reminded them of its French holiday lectures specially organized for foreign students. He urged upon them the idea of an exchange of young students between the two countries.

After making several excursions which included the important metallurgic and chemical works, and so forth, of the Romanche valley, the delegates inspected some of the water-power plants after which they proceeded by car to Chambéry, Aix-les-Bains, Evian-les-Bains, Albertville, and Ugines, investigating the local industries in each place. Ugines owes its transformation from a small village to a vigorous manufacturing town to Paul Girod, the Swiss engineer, who constructed a small factory there which has since become a small Creusot, electricity replacing coal. The waterfalls supply 25,000 horsepower, which is to be increased to 85,000 horsepower, and the departments of the great iron and steel mills are run by electrical power, including even the smelting furnaces.

Asked to indicate some of the most striking features of the trip, The Christian Science Monitor informant said that the delegates had been wonderfully impressed by the centralization of particular industries, also with the technical schools with their great traditions for teaching the staple industry of the district, with the result that there was a constant natural supply of very highly skilled workmen, raised in the very district, who could not be excelled in any part of the world.

Asked if it was anticipated that any change would be made in the existing one-sided tariff arrangements between the two countries, The Christian Science Monitor informant said that this was a very delicate question and not one that came within the province of the delegates to settle. In spite, however, of the fact that it bristled with difficulties, some of the delegates had shown considerable courage in broaching the question. M. Beaubieu had been quite fearless in the matter. His reference at Grenoble before a vast audience, to the plan of buying Canadian products, via Berlin, went to the very root of the question. The inequality of the tariff had been such that for each £5 of goods purchased by Canada from France, the latter had only taken £1 worth in exchange.

Again, at the banquet over which the prefect of Doubs presided, a very large meeting held in the town hall, M. Dupré, vice-president of the delegates, had referred at some length to the future trade relations between France and Canada, saying that owing to the cost of the war the Dominion would need new markets abroad and especially in France, the remarkably prolific nature of which country the delegates had not failed to observe. Canada would ask France to purchase from her what she formerly purchased in Germany and against this latter country Canada intended to erect nothing less than a Chinese wall, in the shape of a prohibition tariff. It went without saying that the new trade relations outlined would be impossible with the existing tariff regulations.

A special feature of the tour was the interesting exchange of views between the delegates and French provincial bankers, with the result that the delegates had come to realize that the great prosperity of the latter was entirely due to the national instincts of thrift rather than to any special qualities of the French banking system.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

ADELAIDE, Australia—The South Australian government have now established a premier's department which had been under discussion for some considerable time. The prime minister's department of the Commonwealth has only been established since 1911. It was created in order that matters of importance could be dealt with promptly without reference. Some of the matters coming under the control of this department are the auditor-general and staff, officers of Parliament, public service commissioner and staff, royal commissions, and the federal executive council. In England it is only of late years, since, in fact, the Liberals assumed office, that the prime minister, as such has been recognized officially. He had hitherto always been referred to in Parliament as the first lord of the treasury, whereas now he is addressed as the prime minister, though he still retains his former powerful office. In South Australia the under secretary has been the official secretary of the premier, and his retirement comes at the right moment, when the change is being made by the government.

In speaking of the separating of the premier's work from that of any other department, the premier, the Hon. Crawford Vaughan, made the following statement:

"We are following the practice adopted by the commonwealth, and the New South Wales, Victorian, and Western Australian governments. I discussed the question with the visiting premiers who attended the premiers' conference, and found that the system was attended with satisfactory results. In South Australia the premier's work, up to the present time, has been done in the chief secretary's office, but at much inconvenience to that staff and to the premier. The duties of the chief secretary's office have been increased by recent legislation and the officials have quite enough to do without the premier's work. For the last 20 years we have had only one chief secretary who has also held the position of premier, and the consequence has been that when the premier wanted his secretary he had to seek him in another department, and when the secretary desired to consult with the premier or obtain his signature to documents, he had sought him in some other office, carrying the documents with him. This caused much delay and waste of time. Since the establishment of federation, the work of the premier has steadily increased, and it is absolutely necessary that he should have the undivided attention of one officer, and that officer should be in close touch with the minister.

"A number of departments have already been transferred to the new building in Flinders street, Adelaide, and it is felt that there should also be a minister there. I propose to give part of each day to the work of the treasury in my office, but the greater portion of my time will be spent in the premier's office, and the secretary of the department will be in the adjoining room. Two of the big departments which I control—education and taxation—will be housed in the same building.

"The premier's department will deal with correspondence with the governor, and the agent-general in London on certain matters, with the prime minister of the Commonwealth, premier of other states, consuls, and with the numerous communications on miscellaneous matters, which always come to the head of the government. It will have a number of sub-departments attached to it, such as the state war council, recruiting committees, government reporting department, railways standing committees, royal commissions, and the government motor garage. The department will also, more than any other branch of the service, pay special attention to legislation in other countries and to general matters likely to affect the welfare of this state."

GERMANY ADOPTS NEW REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—With the harvesting of the crops Germany may be said to have entered on Aug. 1 upon a new economic year. A whole series of new regulations are in force with regard to commerce and private life.

Thus Aug. 1 marked the introduction of the new postal and telegraph rates, while the new stamp duty on invoices has been in force since the middle of June. Again, from Aug. 1 onwards any one crossing the frontier in either direction must be provided with a passport, and family passports will no longer be made out. From now onwards also only those who have obtained an official permit may trade in foodstuffs or fodder, even although they may have been so engaged previously. During the course of the month the various regulations with regard to both the old and new crops came into force, and the central authorities have been provided by the communes with a detailed account of the harvest expected in their various districts, and the number of inhabitants who may be reckoned as self-supporting.

A valuation will also be made of the crop of fodder, and 150,000 tons of straw are due to be delivered to the military authorities. Communal authorities are required to have established distributing centers for potatoes throughout the country, and upon them will devolve the duty of seeing that the district under their charge is supplied with an adequate quantity of potatoes for all purposes during the coming economic year. During August also marks the introduction of the new imperial soap card, and the new regulations with regard to the purchase of clothing and footwear. From now onwards woven and woolen articles below a certain price can be purchased only if a permit has been obtained. In future boots and shoes made wholly or partly of substitutes for leather may be offered for sale only if the nature of the substitute and the manner of its employment is announced. Finally the new regulations with regard to printing paper have now come into force, and some alteration has been made in the price of small quantities of benzine.

DEPORTATIONS FROM ROUBAIX TOTAL 9000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Amsterdam Telegraaf publishes information with regard to the deportation from Roubaix which supplements that already given in the French governmental Yellow Book. In Roubaix the number of people deported by the Germans was 9000, 7000 of whom were men and 2000 women. The Germans, says the Telegraaf, had demanded a supply of working men from Roubaix for the purpose of reconstructing houses in certain parts of the country, and for work in the fields. The Roubaix population refused to accede to this demand and the German authorities declared that they should enforce it. An officer accompanied by several soldiers visited private houses, while the streets were occupied by German soldiery. The officer demanded to see the list showing the composition of each household which every family, in accordance with a previous order, is obliged to possess. From information contained in these lists the officer chose members of each family at random and warned them that they must be ready to leave their homes within the space of half an hour. At the stated time German soldiers entered the houses and obliged the victims to follow them.

The Telegraaf states that amid scenes which can be imagined the prisoners were gathered into the comb factory near the Waterlos bridge facing the railway. Many persons spent 17 hours in this place without being given any food. The trains which were to transport men and women, boys and girls, were stationed on the Waterlos bridge, and into these trains, composed of cattle and goods trucks, the people were herded together. German soldiers marched up and down the platform laughing and telling the people that they would have an easy life in Germany with meat rations twice a day. Then Hofman, the governor of Roubaix, and his councillor Lieutenant Baur arrived, and after inspecting the trains, gave the order for the departure. Six trains, each containing 1500 persons, left the platform. It seems, concludes the Telegraaf, that the Roubaix civilians have been deported to carry out some kind of agricultural work.

SUFFRAGE POSITION IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The following plain statement of the present position with regard to the suffrage question in Great Britain has been drawn up by the general executive committee of the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage:

No general election can take place on the old register, and therefore a new one must be devised before a general election is possible. A new register will mean a new franchise added to the existing one, and this franchise, which is called a service franchise, is to give a vote to every sailor and soldier. As the military service bill makes a potential soldier and sailor of every man, it follows therefore that the bill is in effect to be an adult suffrage bill for men. A new register which will let in every man as a parliamentary voter will necessarily demand a redistribution of seats in order that the male electorate may get proportional representation. The registration and redistribution of seats will need an elaborate piece of political machinery to be set in motion, which will cost the state an expense it should not be necessary to repeat if the work is thoroughly done and the franchise put upon a peaceful and lasting basis.

Now the points at issue, continues the statement, are these: Can women who have been so freely exploited by the government for the conduct of the war be denied a vote on equal terms with men? And, if not, what is to prevent their including women in the coming registration bill, but the avowed enmity to the political emancipation of women of a small but powerful minority in the cabinet? Ought this small minority to be allowed to override the will of the people, which is now all on the side of admitting women to a share in the selection of governments?

The present moment, in the opinion of the committee, is the most opportune that has ever arisen or is likely to arise, for the extension of the franchise to women, and they look upon the advent of women as a new, healthy and regenerating influence in the body politic, and the surest and most lasting defence of the realm.

EGYPT'S COTTON CROP ESTIMATES ARE CONFLICTING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The ministry of agriculture issued in July their estimate of the acreage under cotton this year, which they give as 1,655,000 feddans; this low estimate came as a great surprise to the cotton world here, and is considered by many to be far from correct. It is thought that the ministry of agriculture has arrived at these figures through asking the Omdehs or headmen of each village, who, however, are not to be relied upon to give full and correct figures. It is stated by those who are in a good position to know, that the average under cotton is a record one and is estimated at 2,000,000 feddans, and this agrees with my own estimate based on talks with cultivators and cotton men. It was thought in the spring that cultivators would have difficulty in irrigating their lands this summer, owing partly to the large acreage under cotton, but chiefly to the high price of coal.

The fellaheen, however, have shown cleverness in overcoming their difficulties by increasing their water-lifting machines driven by cattle or worked by hand labor, and by using maize-cobs, straw-sweepings, and wood, instead of coal as fuel for their pumping engines, and owners of pumping engines have been further helped by the Egyptian government, who supplied a limited quantity of coal at £1 per ton below market price.

Water itself has been sufficient up to the end of June, and only during July was there a shortage; the weather, however, was normal during the time of shortage, the plants have stood the dryness very well, and the new water has now arrived, so the water question can now be dismissed. It is thought, by the way, that there will be a very high Nile this year.

The crop this year made a very favorable start, in general it was planted earlier than usual, and in June and early July the weather all over Egypt was abnormally hot; from these causes the crop is considered to be fully 15 days early, and this precocity has probably been accentuated by the shortage of water during the second half of July. The cotton plants in nearly all districts have a very healthy appearance, and have so far suffered very little from insect pests. The cotton worm appeared nearly everywhere in the Delta, but in large quantities in only a few districts; here the picking off of the leaves, on which were deposited the egg-masses, has caused these plants to be a little short of bolls. The pink bollworm has likewise appeared in most districts, and owing to having been found earlier than usual, at first caused much alarm among cultivators. The damage was at first exaggerated, but is not now thought to be great, and I am inclined to think that there will not be, in proportion, as much damage this year from pink-bollworm as last year.

Reports of the Upper Egypt crop are very favorable, so that a big Egyptian crop may be hoped for, which, if harvested at the present high prices, will go a long way towards setting cultivators upon their feet, after the hard times of the past few years.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In their ninth annual report the Central Land Association, of which Walter Long, president of the local government board, is president, express the opinion that the agricultural problem is, perhaps, the most important which will have to be faced after the war, and it is imperative that it should be dealt with earnestly and promptly, but that agriculture is not an industry which can respond readily or with any hope of success to sudden or frequent changes of policy. It is, and must necessarily remain, essentially a slow-moving industry. It is the more necessary, therefore, that any policy for its reconstruction or improvement should be very carefully weighed and considered before it is finally decided upon. That there is need for change and improvement is generally admitted, but if there is to be state assistance for agriculture, all those at present engaged in the industry, must realize that such assistance can only be justified on the grounds that a great increase in the home production of the national food supply and the employment of a larger proportion of population on the land are matters of urgent national importance, and that all uses to which the land may be put, and the interests of those connected with it, whether as owners, occupiers, or laborers, must be made subservient to the national requirements.

But if the nation has a right to expect this of those connected with the land, the association declare, the latter have an equal right to look to the state for a reasonable degree of security for their capital and for the establishment of conditions which will insure a fair return for the energy and skill required of them to carry on their business in the interest of the community. While it is the duty of the state to face at once the problem of reconstructing agriculture on a sound economic basis, it is essential also that all those who are connected with the land—and landowners certainly not least of these—should appreciate their responsibilities to the state in the matter, and while quite rightly taking every care to safeguard their own particular interests, should be ready to cooperate in formulating a scheme of reconstruction, the fundamental point of which should be the national welfare first, but with full regard for the security of capital invested in the land, the encouragement of individual effort and enterprise and the adequate remuneration of the laborer as well as his employer. The problem is of course a very difficult one.

MERCHANTS OBJECT TO AUSTRALIAN TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A deputation representing the manufacturers' section of the London Chamber of Commerce and a number of provincial chambers of commerce waited upon the high commissioner for Australia, Andrew Fisher, recently, for the purpose of presenting a protest against certain sections of the Commonwealth income tax act, the incidence of which, it was thought, would prejudicially affect trade between the United Kingdom and Australia.

H. L. Symonds, chairman of the manufacturers' section of the Chamber of Commerce, speaking for the deputation, pointed out that the federal income tax, to which exception was taken, contained provisions which made British manufacturers selling goods through an agent in Australia liable to income tax on an assumed profit of 5 per cent upon the price at which the goods were sold, such tax being payable by the agent, who was empowered to recover it from his principal, or deduct it from the proceeds of the goods sold by him on behalf of his principal.

The deputation also reminded the high commissioner that one of the best ways of promoting the mutual interests of the mother country and the Commonwealth was by encouraging trade through the local representation of British manufacturing houses, but the effect of this tax would be to penalize those firms who were employing local agents in Australia, because those who did not employ agents, but sold direct to the buyers or through merchants would escape the tax altogether. The practice, for instance, of American manufacturers had been to sell their goods either direct from the United States or through travelers who visited Australia from time to time. In either case they escaped the income tax levied on the British manufacturer with a resident agent. It was, of course, recognized that the circumstances of the moment, and especially the notable assistance given by Australia to the empire in the present European struggle, might necessitate increased taxation, but it was submitted that the only fair method to impose this tax was in such a way as not to put the British manufacturer in a less favorable position than those of other nations. Mr. Fisher, in reply, said that this was a matter of policy upon which he could not express an opinion or make any promise of amendment, but he would undertake to forward the representations of the deputations to the Commonwealth government and ask them to give the matter their early and serious consideration.

SHIPS DETAINED BY BRITISH NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The extent of the work of the British naval forces in inspecting neutral shipping as it passes through the war area, is indicated by a recently published list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained, or that have themselves been detained or captured at sea. The list is published week by week in the London Gazette, and is an interesting indication of the proportion Dutch shipping bears to the total neutral carrying trade in the areas patrolled by the British naval forces.

For the inspection of those ships detained, Scottish ports are most commonly utilized, as a good deal of shipping trading between Scandinavian countries and ports to the west, has been diverted from the Channel round the north of Scotland. Kirkwall, Lerwick, Wick and Granton have been busy ports since the British navy took up its war stations on the east coast of Scotland. Kirkwall is the chief town of the Orkney islands off the most northeasterly point of Scotland, while Lerwick is still further north in the Shetlands. Wick is a fishing port in Caithness, and Granton is on the Firth of Forth a short distance from Edinburgh.

Included in the list above-mentioned, as having had their cargoes (or part of them) detained, are the Bören of Sweden, which was taken into Kirkwall, the Maasstrom, a Dutch boat, held up at the port of London, and the Northlands of U. S. A., which was taken into the harbor of Malta. The following vessels have also been detained by H. M. armed forces:

Name of vessel	Nationality	Where detained
Agatha	Netherland	Granton
Arie	Netherland	Granton
Cornelia	Netherland	Aberdeen
Good Hope	Netherland	Granton
Holland I.	Netherland	Lerwick
Hyalrossen	Norwegian	Granton
Katriyk Dijn	Netherland	Granton
Lisa	Netherland	Wick
Maria Johana	Netherland	Granton
Maria II.	Netherland	Granton
Measiant Sluis	Netherland	Kirkwall
Nora	Netherland	Granton
Olga	Netherland	Granton
Pieter	Netherland	Granton
Piona	Netherland	Kirkwall
Pluto	Netherland	Granton
Proeber	Netherland	Granton
Vesta	Netherland	Granton
Vriendschap en Oefening	Netherland	Lerwick
Weintje Vdmeelj.	Netherland	Granton
Wilhelmina Klein.	Netherland	Granton

ESSAY COMPETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Walker trustees of St. Andrews University are offering a prize of £100 for the most widely helpful essay on the meaning, the reality and power of prayer; its place and value to the individual and to the State. Anyone in any part of the world may contribute and the essays may be written in any language. All essays must reach the secretary, the University, St. Andrews, on or before June 1, 1917.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

THE GERMANS IN BELGIUM

Celebration of National Holiday

II.

The following is one of a series of articles from a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has had an opportunity of making an extended stay in Belgium:

THE HAGUE, Holland—On the 21st of July this year the national holiday of the Belgian was celebrated, as it was last year, only this time it was a definite demonstration against the German rule in Belgium. The day before small leaflets appeared in the shop windows saying that the shop would be closed next day owing to the national holiday. At noon soldiers and German police called at every shop and business place, ordering the leaflets to be removed, and at the same time intimating that anyone who closed his shop on the 21st, would commit an offense and would be dealt with accordingly by the German authorities. The leaflets were removed and the governor was doubtless satisfied with himself. Yet on the following day, there was scarcely one shop open in Belgium, and more especially in Brussels.

Early in the morning the whole of that city was on its way to neighboring excursion places, every cne wearing Belgian colors in the buttonholes, in spite of this having likewise been prohibited, the women with broad Belgian ribbons for waist belts, and even the children dressed in their Sunday clothes had small Belgian and French flags, which they carried through the streets under their clothes, well hidden from the eyes of the German soldiers. The whole population had been secretly preparing for this silent demonstration for two or three weeks and gave vent to their feelings quite unconcernedly. The Germans have done much to strengthen Belgian national unity. People who quarreled with each other on minor questions of education and religion for years now find that they are one in their feelings for the invader, and they smiled happily at each other as, early in the morning, they moved out of the city where they were not allowed to celebrate the day.

The German governor issued placards the same morning stating that any demonstration or marching in the streets, and any decoration with flags was strictly forbidden on July 21, the statement concluding with the warning that the war was still going on, which the Belgians in Brussels seemed to have forgotten. In the evening paper, the Bruxellois, a notice to this effect was also published, but all this had absolutely no result. Everybody closed their shops and early in the morning, heure allemande—because they distinguish even the time—the streets were crowded with the outgoing population. Only two of the largest of hotels opened their cafes, but even there the waiters refused to serve anyone after 10 o'clock. The Palace hotel was the only place where one could get a square meal at lunch time and in the evening. During the whole day an immense silence hung over the entire city, even in the outskirts of Brussels, although as a rule these places are very noisy.

All along the Avenue de Tervueren, which leads to the beautiful park, thousands of excursionists were sitting discussing events, and as I walked along I could see that whenever a soldier passed, they suddenly became silent. Small groups were standing before the governor's placards, they read it, looked at each other, understood each other, and then walked off without a word, giving place to others.

The whole day, too, one felt as if great demonstrations silent but equally earnest were in progress. The subdued mass of people seemed to have revolted. Even the little boys who were playing soldiers with paper caps, and wooden rifles on their shoulders marching in a Prussian military fashion and shouting the German words of command learnt from the Germans, seemed to express the will and power of this suppressed yet rebellious nation. I saw an old German soldier walking up to one of these little boys and ask the commander what regiment they belonged to, or something of the kind. The little leader of the half dozen lads with a sarcastic smile answered: "Nous marchons sur Paris, monsieur." Everybody laughed, and even the serious German soldier tapped the little boy on the shoulder.

In the evening the masses returned to the city, the men even on this hot day wore black suits and tall hats, the women, without exception, were in black with immense bouquets of flowers in their hands. On the great squares soldiers lined the entrance in order to stop any gathering; hundreds of thousands of people thronged the streets. They were not allowed to step off the sidewalks, at every 10 yards a soldier stood with fixed bayonet to preserve order, whilst a battery of artillery moved along the main roads and across the square towards the Gare du Nord, as a kind of counter demonstration on the part of the governor of Brussels. Towards evening one of the entrances of the Place de Brouckere was opened and thousands thronged towards the "Anspach" column where 300 soldiers were sitting or standing on the steps. Some one shouted to the people and others whispered the command all along the boulevards "à la place des martyrs." In a few minutes thousands and thousands were on their way to the statue of the martyrs of the revolution against the Dutch, and a most touching scene followed. The women, who all carried flowers, threw these bouquets to the steps of the statue, numbers handed them over to others who were standing nearer, and in an hour the whole monument was covered with beautiful flowers, for everybody wanted to participate in this touching act. At 11 at night they were still there.

INTEREST OF ALLIES IN SPANISH RAILROAD

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—For some reasons that are obvious and understood, and others that do not appear upon the surface of events, an extremely keen interest and importance attaches at the present time to all affairs concerning the Spanish railroads. There is just to hand now the report, which is authoritative, that the Andalusian Railroad Company has acquired a controlling interest in the shares of the South of Spain Company, and that for the future it will assume the management. This clearly is a development of the situation created in the spring, when the British government, through its ambassador, hastily and effectively acquired from the heirs of Sr. Ivo Bosch, for the sum of 3,000,000 pesetas, the controlling interest in this same railroad, at a time when it was known that various other parties, some of them German and including representatives of Krupps, were covetous of the same interest and were seeking to acquire it, while at the same time much of the capital was French.

At that time it was not expected that the high British authorities would attempt the difficult course of running the line themselves; such a proceeding would be unusual and impracticable. But it was very clearly understood that Britain would only transfer its interest when it was satisfied that the line would be well managed and worked for the best interests of the exceedingly important part of the country through which it passes, and, more important, that no interest in it should pass to the Germans, who would undoubtedly like it for strategical and other reasons, chief among which is that it serves a part of the country in which British capital and labor are heavily employed, and are, by the products, being by no means useless to the Allies in the war. This is not one of the main railroad systems of the country, for it has only 224 miles to its account, but it is extremely important and has splendid prospects, if properly managed, as it has not been hitherto, the company suffering from lack of funds and a considerable inefficiency.

The line extends from Linares in the interior to the most important port of Almeria, which is splendidly situated and capable of great development. Not only can the port deal adequately with all the commerce of this very rich region, but it is the nearest to Melilla and Oran, and it is conceivable that it will be a serious competitor with Malaga for the African trade. The line runs through the provinces of Jaen, Granada and Almeria, a country abounding in lead, copper, iron and mercury mines, which are very largely in British and Belgian control, while it is declared that the plain of Almeria if properly irrigated would be the richest agricultural district in Spain. There have been numerous signs in these parts lately that owners of property and concessions meditate extensive developments. The system also embraces an extension of Granada. It may be assumed that the Andalusian company, which has 673 miles of railroad of its own in southern Spain, will work it efficiently and in the interests of Spain, and that those of France and Britain will be carefully preserved.

ROMAN THEATER SITE DISCOVERED IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAINZ, Germany—Excavations carried out during the last few months have led to the discovery of the site of a Roman theater at Mainz, the existence of which has been suspected for a number of years. In 1884 during the building of the Southern railway station on the fortifications of the Albani and Salvator bastions the remains of a large structure were discovered, but the construction of the station was completed after a record had been made of the ruins by means of plans and paintings. The matter was then allowed to drop until in the course of further excavations for building purposes in 1914 more masonry was discovered, the jointing of which pointed to Roman workmanship. At the instance of the director of the Mainz museum of antiquities a careful investigation was then instituted with the result that it can now be definitely said that the ruins are those of a Roman theater quite different in character from the usual amphitheater. The station, unfortunately, has been built over the greater part of the ruins, the walls of which were in good preservation and rose to a height of eight meters when first discovered. Important traces, however, of the original building remain, above all, the series of walls spreading out fan-shaped from the orchestra which formed the foundation of the semicircular auditorium. These walls are six meters below ground, and the wall enclosing the orchestra has a breadth of no less than six Roman feet (1.75 meters). The stage, which ran from east to west, was 41 meters broad and eight to twelve meters deep; a breadth double that of the present municipal theater at Mainz, and which exceeds that of the Frankfort opera house by a third. On either side of the stage there were narrow vaulted wings. The diameter of the auditorium was 125 meters long, and the orchestra was 41 meters broad.

The discovery is the more interesting in that it has brought to light the first theater found on the soil of the Germania of the Romans.

ECONOMIC BALANCE SHEET OF GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has published a lengthy article occupying several columns which is described as Germany's economic balance sheet since the outbreak of war.

The article begins by declaring that in England the view still prevails that Germany and her allies could not continue the war successfully for a number of years and at the same time maintain the economic balance at home, and emerge capable of ranking as an economic power after the conclusion of peace; a view that it then sets out to refute in detail. The passage dealing with the harvest runs as follows: When some weeks ago the extraordinarily unfavorable figures for the 1915 harvest were announced, we pointed out that those figures contained irrefutable proofs of the failure of the British starvation scheme not only for this year, but for however long the war might last. A smaller harvest, than that of last year is not to be looked for even in the most unfavorable climatic conditions, and we managed with this minimum harvest, and devoted a considerable portion of it to the territories devastated by the retreating Russians in the east, which territories will be able to support themselves from the autumn onwards, and will perhaps even be able to return us certain quantities after their own needs have been met. The German harvest will be a good medium one at least, which means that it will yield us several million more tons than the last.

The article goes on to deny the statement that Germany is gradually eating up her cattle, and declares that the fodder harvest will be an excellent one, and that with regard to barley alone there will be 1,000,000 tons more available than last year, while, thanks to the preparations made during the past economic year, several hundred thousand tons of highly valuable fodder will be produced from materials some of which have hitherto ranked as utterly worthless. For the rest it is argued that if the German people will ever give way before privations they would have done so during the past few weeks which marked the transition period from one economic year to another, and the climax of the food shortage owing to the unfavorable harvest last year.

Our nation, as a whole, continues the article, is compelled to economize, it is true, but even now no one is suffering a scarcity dangerous to our power of holding out, and it goes on to point out that among many other things communal feeding has been introduced in a number of towns where nourishing meals may be obtained for a trifling amount. It is noticed everywhere, it adds, that the number of applications for these common meals is very small. That, it is true, is largely accounted for by prejudice and mistrust; but would not pressing need very quickly overcome this prejudice?

Passing to the financial question, the article proceeds: We have covered about seven eights of our war expenditure so far by loans raised almost exclusively at home by means of the widest possible participation on the part of the whole nation; the rest not by means of paper, but by advances of sums seeking an investment in the German money market. In a few weeks we shall have converted these advances also into a regular loan. Where, on the opposite side, is there a state that has thus raised all its war expenditure at home?

We have frankly published our economic war balance sheet, the article concludes for there is nothing in it that has to be concealed or juggled with. We have advanced the proof that the scope of our economic labor is not narrower, but broader, its pulsation not weaker, but stronger. If the powers of the quadruple entente insist upon putting our war economy to a further test, we shall withstand the ordeal, even though regretting most deeply the fact that the horrors of this war must continue. Upon our enemies alone devolves the responsibility for the further slaughter.

FRENCH DELEGATES' VISIT TO MANCHESTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Lieutenant Weill and Private Cabannes, the two Socialist delegates who have been sent to England by their government, received a warm welcome on the occasion of their recent visit to the Free Trade hall. Their speeches were interpreted to the meeting by Adolphe Smith. The lord mayor, who presided, gave, on behalf of the city, a hearty welcome to the French visitors. He believed that they would go back to France impressed by their reception and more than ever satisfied that the British people were determined to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

In reply Lieutenant Weill said that he and his colleagues would take back an impression that Great Britain had acquired an inflexible determination to see the war through. He was anxious that the British people should understand that the French working classes, and above all, the French Socialists, were still, as they had ever been, ardent advocates of universal peace. It was because of their desire to secure permanent peace that they took up arms without hesitation. They had not suddenly abandoned their old ideas. On the contrary, they were sacrificing everything to preserve freedom and liberty. The workers of France would never support a war of aggression.

Speaking particularly of his own 'little country within a larger country," he said that in spite of 46 years of oppression and tyranny the Alsatians remained devotedly attached to their mother country. But because they did not desire to plunge Europe into war they sacrificed for many years their fondest hopes, and sought only some measure of local independence which would enable them to preserve their national spirit. But now that war had broken out they were determined that their country should become once more an integral part of France.

He desired to warn British people against the fair-sounding words of the German Social Democrats. The experience of 15 years of German political life and of three years in the Reichstag had convinced him that nothing was to be hoped from the German people until some colossal event shattered their idol of militarism and compelled them to acquire a new conception of right and wrong. That could only be achieved by a tremendous military victory against the German armies. There must be a crushing defeat of militarism. Not until that occurred would the German working class begin to think for themselves.

On the motion of C. Kean, president of the Manchester and Salford trades and labor council, seconded by G. H. Roberts, M. P., a resolution was carried with enthusiasm expressing sympathy with France in her trial, and determination to press forward to victory, the destruction of Prussian militarism, and the establishment of permanent peace.

SIR R. HAGGARD'S TOUR TO DOMINIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Rider Haggard, who has now returned from his tour of the British dominions, undertaken as the representative of the Royal Colonial Institute for the purpose of investigating the prospects of employment for former service men after the war, has completed his report.

Generally speaking, he reports that there is now in the oversea dominions an open door for the British former service man, and that wherever such a man may choose to settle he will receive much the same assistance that each state or dominion ultimately decides to give to its own returned soldiers. In South Africa, however, the peculiar labor conditions arising out of the supply of black and "poor white" labor are such, he thinks, as practically to rule out the Union for the present as a field for the settlement of British working men and former private soldiers, save in exceptional cases. But half-pay and retired officers, and others with some capital, would find that settlement within the Union offered some undoubted advantages.

In Tasmania the Tasmanian government are willing to provide land and organize the settlement of at least 300 British soldiers in orcharding and agricultural areas. If financial arrangements could be made with the imperial government, a very much larger number could be dealt with. In Australia the acting premier of Queensland stated that if sufficient funds could be raised by way of loan to build railways and prepare the land for occupation, the government would be prepared to provide 1,000,000 acres of land, suitable for dairying and agriculture.

In New South Wales there were difficulties owing to the large areas already set aside for Australian soldiers, but the cabinet were willing to press forward irrigation works which would enable the number of settlers at Yanco to be increased by probably 1000 in the next two years. In Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia, the governments declared their readiness to extend to soldiers from the United Kingdom the advantages given to Australian soldiers both in the matter of land settlement and government employment.

Sir Rider Haggard expresses the view that in Canada the Institute have in practice received almost everything for which they asked.

UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a complimentary dinner given by a number of journalists in honor of the Hon. James M. Beck, formerly assistant attorney-general of the United States, the chairman, Sir Theodore Cook, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that neutrality had many meanings, but in the case of the United States it meant boundless generosity, assistance with munitions and constant diplomatic help for prisoners. Mr. Beck said they had all been disappointed with the United States, but they had not been more disappointed than the best thinking people of the United States had been. If they, too, sweepingly condemned them, then the perfect alignment of these two great divisions of the English-speaking race would be retarded—if they did not make some allowance for the extraordinary difficulties of their position. There were two Americas, he continued. There was what he might call the America of the census statistician, and the historic America. The historic America was the son of an English farmer and a French mother. Its idealism was derived from its French mother and its constructive conservatism from its English father, and of the two the latter was the most valuable. He wanted them to think kindly of the United States.

FIFTH GERMAN WAR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—According to the Berliner Tageblatt, subscription lists for the fifth German war loan will be opened probably this month. The rate at which it is to be offered, the paper added, had not been decided at the time of writing.

TURIN WELCOMES BRITAIN'S TRADE BOARD PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TURIN, Italy—Following his conferences at Pallanza with representatives of the Italian government, the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade in the British government, visited Turin. He was received at the station by Signor Boselli, the prime minister; Signor Ruffini, minister of public instruction; senators, deputies and local authorities. As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the mayor had advertised the approaching visit by placard, and had called on the people to give Mr. Runciman a very cordial welcome, an invitation readily acceded to by the crowds which lined the streets all the way to the hotel. A luncheon in Mr. Runciman's honor was given at the Hotel de l'Europe by Signor Boselli, who delivered the vigorous and eloquent speech referred to in The Christian Science Monitor cable dispatches. In proposing the main toast Signor Boselli said:

I rise to express our homage to King George V., his august consort, and all the royal family, joining in the admiration which the British people has for them. I rise to honor Mr. Runciman and to honor in him the British government, which by such exalted and vigorous action is working to defend the rights of civilization. I thank you, sir, for your kind visit to Italy. At the same time that our nations are joined together in war operations, you have come to establish agreements regarding the necessities of economic life, and the making of urgent and thorough preparations for war. These agreements add to our alliance a fresh proof of full and cordial solidarity. Great Britain, Signor Boselli continued, is the elder nation in the institutions of civilization, and we are accustomed to recall with gratitude how your country gave our exiles an inviolable asylum and sincerely favored the ideas and bold enterprises of our risorgimento.

Opposite us in the palace where Count Cavour signed with Great Britain the treaty which initiated new times for Italy, and near us is the Parliament hall where Count Cavour, the founder of Italian unity, declared that he had formed in the school of England the aspirations and impulses of a reforming minister, and an unshakable confidence in liberty. The history of the House of Savoy and the Piedmont monarchy record memorable and happy alliances with Great Britain. Pitt thought out the union of Genoa with Piedmont, the prelude to Italian unity, and the union was supported mainly by Great Britain at the Vienna congress. As a testimony of British amiability we have with us your gracious wife, and in addressing to her my devoted greeting, I recall with pleasure how English ladies have thought and acted for the triumph of Italian ideals.

I very warmly greet your brave soldiers. Barbaric iniquities have sunk in the waves of the sea an illustrious warrior, a very great captain, whose glorious deeds will live in sublime manner, not only in your history, but in the history of all nations. The agreements reached by you with my eminent and competent colleagues will facilitate the commerce of the seas, but I think with emotion of the navigators who are exposed without truce to ferocious wiles. The cry of execration which your country is raising so strongly is the cry of the whole civilized world, is the cry of all humanity. To your sailors, to the workers in your marvelously productive factories, I send the greetings of Italian sailors and workers.

Monsieur le Ministre, you have felt vibrating the sentiment of the Italian people, you have experienced their bravery. We are not merely an alliance of states and governments, but an alliance of nations animated by the same flame of concord to attain the same end. Determined as we are to fight and suffer to the uttermost, we shall attain that end with our marvelous intrepid fighting allies, France and Russia, and with the children of Belgium, to whom in this tragic epic is reserved the immortality of heroes and a glorious redemption on the day of victory, and with the other governments and peoples allied to us. What we desire corresponds to the rights of the human conscience, to the defense and reconstitution of oppressed nationalities, to the restoration of international law, to the destinies, in short, of civilization as marked by God, and which cannot fail to have a just, definite and durable triumph.

In reply, the British minister declared that Anglo-Italian solidarity must continue after the war, for British and Italians were not only comrades-in-arms, but neighbors in commerce.

FURTHER RUSSIAN TALKS AT CAMBRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—A very interesting lecture was delivered during the Cambridge summer meeting by Dr. Harold Williams, Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle, on the nationalities of Russia. Dr. Williams is a famous philologist and has the advantage of being able to talk with Letts and Lithuanians, Bureets and Armenians, Esthonians and Tartar, Georgians and tribesmen of the Carearas, in their own tongues. He pointed out that each of the races of Russia represents a different type of culture. Thus there are various ways of thinking, various ways of looking at the world, various ways of regarding spiritual phenomena, he said, among the nationalities linked together in one imperial organism. Russia was one huge process of evolution. She has been forcing and gathering together the materials for some new experiment in human life. Now the material is waiting for elaboration, and now is the time for her to write the great volume she is destined to give to mankind.

A large audience assembled later to hear Dr. Strave's lecture on the "Historical Basis of the Economics of the Russian Empire." He gave a brilliant sketch of the early economic history of Russia, dwelling particularly on the fact that Russia is a great colonizing power, and that in the middle ages her tendency to colonize was more marked than that of any other European country. The learning and the clarity of the lecture made a profound impression on the audience.

In the afternoon, Rothsay Reynolds lectured on "Polish Ideals." He spoke of the religious fervor of the Poles, summed up in the Polish greeting: "May Jesus Christ be praised," and gave a vivid picture of the crowds he had seen kneeling before the gateway of Vilna to venerate the Ostrabramska. Turning to the national ideals of the Poles, he gave a melancholy account of the efforts made by the Germans to stamp out Polish nationality. He dwelt particularly on the splendid determination shown by the Poles in the struggle to conserve their language, and the sufferings of the school children who had preferred to be flogged rather than say their prayers in German. He pointed out that it was the conviction that Germany was determined to annihilate the Polish race that had made the vast majority of the Poles follow the lead of Dr. Roman Dnowski and place themselves on the side of the Allies. There was great applause when the lecturer referred to Dr. Dnowski who had received his degree the day before, as a Cambridge man.

In the evening Mr. Aladin gave an interesting account of the Labor movement in Russia. He had just returned from the British front and the audience was deeply interested in the account of the impressions he had brought away, with which he opened his lecture. "I have seen," he said, "the new armies of Great Britain, or rather of the British empire, created out of raw material, and now put to execute one of the most difficult tasks of the war. You may be proud of your boys—they are wonderful. The war is pushed on steadfastly and there is not the slightest reason for any apprehension as to how it will end. I come back from the British front more certain than ever of the ultimate triumph of Great Britain and her allies."

COMPULSORY LAND CULTIVATION IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Assuming that all the land as well as all the men must be placed at the service of the country, the Italian government has decided to render compulsory the cultivation of estates. It is considered that no one has the right in times like the present to leave land in an unproductive state and every acre is to be sown if possible or given over to pasture. The innovation met with determined opposition from certain groups of landowners, but the government, convinced of the superiority of the interests of the country at large, has overruled all the arguments and threats of agrarian feudalism, introducing features into the social legislation in time of war which the democratic parties will certainly develop in Italian legislation afterwards.

The present decree renders it compulsory for landowners to use all their land either for crops or pasture. The special committees instituted to supervise crops are to report all land that has been left in an unproductive state in spite of the possibility of its cultivation. These reports are to be sent in to the subprefects and unless definite proof is furnished by the proprietor that steps are being taken to utilize the land either by direct cultivation or by letting to others, the subprefect is authorized to intrust the utilization of this land to the administration of the commune in which it lies and any profits yielded will fall to the commune. Writing upon the necessity for a decree by which uncultivated land could be requisitioned, Signor Cabrini stated that in Lazio alone and making allowance for the usual rotation of crops, the cultivation of cereals could be increased by at least 70,000 hectares, in the Agro Romano by 20,000 and in the other district by 50,000.

IMPENDING DANUBE CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany — The Frankfurter Zeitung learns that, chiefly on the initiative of Germany and particularly of Bavaria, a further Danube conference is to be held shortly, which is expected to constitute an impressive demonstration on the part of the central powers, while the resolutions adopted will have a determining influence on the development of the economic intercourse of central and eastern Europe after the war. The arrangements for the conference are being made in Budapest, Regensburg and Vienna, the rule adopted with regard to representation being that not only localities actually situated on the Danube, but any that may have an interest in its canalization may send delegates. The numerous applications already received from Germany and Austria are regarded as evidence of the general interest taken in the scheme in both countries. This interest the Frankfurter Zeitung is informed, is equally great in Hungary, except in agrarian circles, "who, strangely enough, see in the perfection of the Danubian waterway a menace to their particular interests." No information is at present to hand as to the participation of the Balkan states, particularly Bulgaria and Rumania, in the conference.

TRIAL OF CZECH LEGISLATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—It is announced that after a fortnight's trial judgment has been passed on four Czech members of parliament—Herren Choc, Burival, Vojna, and Netolicky—who were convinced of complicity in high treason for being found in possession of notes by Professor Masaryk of a conference between him and themselves. The prisoners were condemned to penal servitude for terms varying from one to six years. They all gave notice of their intention to appeal against the sentence.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

There was intermittent hostile shelling on the front south of the Ancre. Our artillery destroyed some hostile gun pits and set afire an ammunition store. During the last 24 hours some 50 prisoners have been brought in.

In the course of aerial fighting yesterday one of our machines, which returned safely, collided with a hostile aeroplane, which fell out of control and disappeared in the clouds. Today a hostile machine was brought down in flames in our lines near Pozieres. Two of our aeroplanes failed to return.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Wednesday—An official communique states the French completely captured Bouchavesnes village, north of the Somme, yesterday evening after a fierce fight. During the night the infantry organized the position. This morning the French continuing their progress eastwards carried by assault Labbe wood farm, 600 yards east of the Bethune road, southeast of Bouchavesnes, capturing prisoners and material, the figures of which are not yet available.

On the Meuse right bank the French progressed in the northern part of Vaux Chapitre wood.

On the Struma front no change is reported.

In Mt. Beles region, the Italians were engaged in the Butkovo-Dzuma region on both sides of the Vardar. Northwest of Kovel the Serbians have occupied an important position, while toward Kajamckalan the Serbians are progressing by fighting northwest and west of Lake Ostrovo. To the southwest of the lake the French have made a considerable advance.

Last night's war office statement reads:

The battle continued today north of the Somme. Our infantry delivered a vigorous offensive on a six-mile front between the district south of Combles and the river. The attack started at 12:30 in the afternoon and developed rapidly, thanks to the enthusiasm of our troops, who in less than half an hour captured the whole of the first line German trenches.

Subsequently pushing eastward with the same vigor, we took successively Hill 145, Marrieres wood and the whole system of trenches as far as the Bethune-Peronne road, which we now touch from the southern outskirts of Rancourt to the district south of Bouchavesnes. Further south we pushed our lines on to Slope 76, west of Feuillaucourt.

Up to the present the total number of prisoners reaches 1500. These include numerous officers.

South of the Somme the artillery fighting was violent in various sectors without infantry action. There was an intermittent cannonade on the remainder of the front.

Yesterday afternoon's statement is as follows:

South of the Somme a German attack against one of our trenches to the east of Belloy-en-Santerre was repulsed easily by means of grenades.

A minor operation enabled us to occupy a German trench south of Biony cemetery. Everywhere else there was the usual cannonading during the night.

Last night one of our aerial squadrons bombarded military establishments at Lemoncourt, the railroad station at Metz-Sablons and military factories at Dillingen. One of our pilots brought down a hostile aeroplane, which fell east of Raudur., on the Somme front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Wednesday—The following is yesterday's war office announcement:

In the zone between Vallaresa and the head of the Posina valley yesterday the Austrians, after a heavy bombardment, attempted to retake the positions which we captured on Sunday. The attack was immediately driven off. Our troops progressed in Vallaresa and in the upper Posina valley.

Small skirmishes occurred on Monte Lagazzuoi, in the Travenanzes valley, on the slopes of Cima Bosche, in the Travignolo valley and on the slopes of Monte Nero. The Austrians were repulsed with loss.

On the Isonzo front there were no developments.

An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on St. Pietro and Gorizia. No damage was done.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Wednesday—The official statement from general headquarters issued yesterday reads:

The Rumanian front is unchanged.

Fighting in the Carpathians continues. All enemy attacks against our positions north of Godeln in the Distriza valley and in the upper Cheremosh valley were unsuccessful.

In East Galicia there was nothing of importance. On the lower Stokhod we repulsed, with heavy enemy losses, attempts to break through our lines with dense masses of troops. On the remainder of this front there was moderate artillery fire.

Italian front: Between the Adige and Astico valleys repeated Italian attacks from Monte Spil to Monte Majo were everywhere repulsed with considerable losses.

In the coast region the artillery fire became more intense on the Carso plateau.

The Balkan front is unchanged.

Aviation: Last night our marine aeroplane squadron attacked airship sheds and the station at Gest, emplacements at Falcodora and anti-aircraft batteries at Ancona. Several bombs were seen to strike airship sheds. Our aeroplanes were bombarded by anti-aircraft guns, but all returned undamaged.

EVENTS POINT TO APPROACHING CRISIS IN SPAIN

(Continued from page one)

Spain can continue in isolation. For her own sake she must join up with a group of powers. Every interest inclines her to France and England. That is my policy."

The war interrupted this policy and now isolation seems far more threatening.

The second feature in the case is the difficulty Spain is being placed in by Germans and pro-Germans, especially by the submarines, and the Allies' natural anxiety concerning Spain's attitude toward the latter.

Senor Maura's move is likely to force the situation. Whatever statesmen may say, the general feeling in Spain that it is to the nation's interest to keep out of the war till the close is rapidly declining. The latest Germanophile scare is that Portugal is about to annex the province of Galicia in northeast Spain. The Portuguese minister, Senhor Vasconcellos, denies any aggressive disposition and says that Spanish-Portuguese relations are perfect.

Allies' Note to Madrid

Torpedoing of Ships in Mediterranean Raises Problem

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain, Wednesday—It is very definitely stated unofficially that a note has been received by the Spanish government from the Allies with reference to the torpedoing of the latter's ships in the Mediterranean.

Veiled references have been made by ministers to this note. It is understood a question has been formulated in it. There have been continual and well founded statements for some time past that German submarines are using the Balearic isles belonging to Spain as a base for their operations.

Spanish newspapers comment with great interest on the speech by Senor Maura, former Spanish premier, in which he warned any who might attempt to violate Spanish neutrality and declared that by force of circumstances the war was bound to involve Spain in great complications.

Senor Maura clearly indicated his conviction that Spanish interests were allied with those of the Entente. Consequently the speech has caused a great impression, especially among his own party. After the war, he said, we shall have to decide in favor of one of the groups of belligerents and historically and geographically Spain is on the side of the western group.

Senor Maura added that England and France must change the methods they had adopted towards Spain for three centuries, driving her headlong towards decadence. If they refused Spain would look elsewhere for alliances.

The Heraldo de Madrid says Senor Maura's speech did not surprise Count Romanones, who was already aware of what Senor Maura would say and had informed other members of the cabinet beforehand. The Heraldo adds that a minister when asked whether a national cabinet would be formed, replied: We have reached an interesting moment in home and foreign politics. If Count Romanones does not find himself strong enough and thinks he lacks sufficient support, he will have to precipitate a crisis.

ARMOR PLATE PLANT HEARING SITE HELD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The tales of 125 cities were poured into the willing ears of the naval board charged with the job of picking a site for the government's $11,000,000 armor plate plant today. The board, headed by Secretary Daniels, consists of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Admiral Benson and Rear Admiral Straus.

Beginning at 9:30 this morning they heard one delegation after another on the merits of their respective communities. Later they read a great stack of briefs, brought or sent, from various cities. Competing with the free sites offered by most cities seeking the plant are many private owners of land who wish to sell. The cities extend all the way from New England to Texas.

UNDERWRITERS IN SESSION

With the sessions of the National Insurance Agents convention continuing at the Copley-Plaza hotel, the annual meeting of underwriters was opened at the Hotel Somerset today, more than 100 being present. Mayor Curley gave the address of welcome. The convention, which ends tomorrow, was addressed yesterday by Senator Lodge, who was escorted to the platform by Col. E. C. Benton. Last night there was an informal reception and band concert in the ballroom of the hotel. The women in attendance enjoyed a drive through the Boston park system yesterday, after which they were entertained at the home of Colonel Benton in Belmont.

MORE PAY FOR RURAL CARRIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Salary increases for rural mail carriers, provided for under the last postoffice bill, will be applied to the fiscal year of 1915. Postmaster-General Burleson has obtained authorization from the comptroller of the treasury for use of the unexpended balance of the 1915 appropriation as back-pay to carriers to make up the difference between the new scale and the one then effective.

SOLDIER'S BILL FAVORED

In the House this afternoon the military affairs committee reported a bill appropriating $10,000 to defray the transportation expenses to their homes of Massachusetts militiamen mustered out of the federal service in Texas.

INLAND WATERS CONSIDERED ON DEFENSE LINES

(Continued from page one)

that they are parceled out to favorites is not only unjustified, but also ridiculous."

United States Senator Martine of New Jersey also condemned those who "term all appropriation bills 'pork' measures and characterize the members who sponsor them as being after their share of the spoils."

President Moore pointed out that the stretch from Northfield to New York was the "missing link" in the system already acquired by the government, and to finish the system it was the aim of the association to urge upon Congress to purchase the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, provide for its subsequent deepening and widening, and construct an inland route from Bordentown to Raritan bay across New Jersey, a distance of 33 miles. The national defence side of the waterways question has been strongly in evidence," said President Moore. "We have had frank and open indorsement from army and navy officials who have been studying the European war situation with respect to possible happenings along the Atlantic coast. They know that the approaches to the navy yards at Norfolk, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, through inside waterways, one connecting with the other, are cut off so far as the use of army or navy vessels is concerned. They know we could not send a submarine or any one of the modern torpedo boats from Norfolk yard to the Philadelphia yard, or from the Philadelphia yard to the Brooklyn yard. They know that if we needed to send our vessels inland for repairs, we would be seriously handicapped and virtually bottled up if we attempted to use the inside passages. Men versed in war, on land and sea, know this problem thoroughly and well. We have the word of the secretary of the navy for it, as we have the word of the secretary of commerce that the failure to open up these canals is an absurdity approaching culpability. Who has not read of the serviceability of the Kiel canal to the German navy during the great war abroad?".

An interesting program was arranged for the delegates for Wednesday. The steamer Queen Anne was chartered for a trip to Trenton, and scheduled to leave at 8:30 in the morning. The morning session, presided over by George W. Edmonds, congressman from Pennsylvania, was called for 10 a. m. on the saloon deck of the steamer. Addresses were promised as follows: "Early Trade Routes by Water," Anthony M. Hance of Philadelphia, and others by John G. Capers, former commissioner of internal revenue; Maj. J. C. Oakes, engineering corps, United States army, and Capt. E. F. Lamb, United States customs service, Elizabeth City, N. C. After a brief stop at Bristol, the party was to continue on to Trenton, where a business session was to be held in Crescent Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and where the delegates would be welcomed on behalf of New Jersey and addresses by several mmbers of the party are to be made.

The return trip will be made by train as far as Bordentown, N. J. There is to be a box supper on the steamer and in the evening the delegates will review a motor boat pageant, illumination of the river and a display of fireworks.

BOSTON MEN HOPE TO GET WATERWAY CONVENTION HERE

With the active cooperation and backing of every representative civic organization in the state, the new Massachusetts commission on waterways and public lands is to make a determined effort at the ninth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, which will be in session in Philadelphia for the next four days, to secure the 1917 convention for Boston.

Jesse B. Baxter of Milton, treasurer of the Republican state committee, and former Congressman William S. McNary of South Boston, members of the waterways commission, left today to head the contest for Boston on the floor of the convention. Several other leading Atlantic coast cities want the next convention, which is the most important of its kind held yearly in the country.

Eighty-one business organizations, headed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, are assisting the waterways commission in the movement. Besides the statistics and arguments which Messrs. Baxter and McNary will present to the delegates, the convention will receive telegrams, letters and other literature from every city and town in Massachusetts that has a board of trade or business men's association.

The effort to win the 1917 Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association convention marks the initial step in an aggressive policy which the new waterways commission will pursue to awaken a wider interest in this state in the proper development of Massachusetts waterways and ports. Experts from all over the country are annually drawn to the sessions of the Deeper Waterways Association convention, and interest in the port development of the city where the sessions are held each year receives a big stimulus.

While the Philadelphia convention is on, John N. Cole of Andover, chairman of the waterways commission, will be in Montreal attending the annual three days' meeting of American port authorities. He has been delegated by Governor McCall to represent this state and left for Canada today.

ABOLISHMENT OF SUFFOLK COUNTY BOARD SOUGHT

(Continued from page one)

other body named by the General Court."

Senator Hays then moved suspension of the rule providing for reference of the order to the committee on rules. This motion was opposed by Senator Edward F. McLaughlin of Boston, the Democratic leader, on the ground that such an important matter should not be dealt with hastily.

"We, who created this commission, should have an explanation from them of the 'gross inequalities' in their report," Senator Hays said. He stated that Secretary Langtry told him that if the matter is not acted upon within 24 hours, a special primary for the election of candidates for representative in Suffolk county will be necessary.

Senator Cavanagh opposed the order, declaring that there is no "bar of the General Court." There is no question of the disfranchising the voters of Suffolk county, he said. The secretary can print the ballots in three days.

Senator Hays withdrew his motion for suspension of the rules and the order was thereupon referred to the joint committee on rules.

The bill validating the action of cities and towns in making payment to militiamen and their dependents was passed to be enacted and sent to Governor McCall. The Governor signed the bill immediately.

Senator Gordon presented an order providing that the joint committee on ways and means consider the question of compensation of members of the Legislature for their service during the special session. This order was referred to the joint committee on rules.

The House bill providing state pay for volunteers from Massachusetts in the federal service was passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules. The absentee voting bill was reported by the ways and means committee and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules.

The bill to provide aid for relatives of Massachusetts soldiers at the border was received and given a reading. Senator James R. Tetler of Lawrence offered an amendment to increase the maximum monthly payment to a family from $18 to $28. Senator James W. Bean offered an amendment to provide for a maximum payment of $6 per person and to strike out the maximum limit for aid to a single family. Senator John E. Beck offered an amendment to increase the maximum to $30.

The original bill was supported by Senator Gordon. On motion of Senator Beck, recess was taken until 2:30.

House Advances Measures

In the House today there came down from the Senate the bill to authorize the payment of salaries and wages of officers and employees of the commonwealth and of any county, city or town, while in the service of the United States as members of the national guard. It was referred to the House committee on ways and means and Speaker Cox said that the committee would give a hearing on it at once.

Then the House enacted the bill passed yesterday to be engrossed to confirm the proceedings of cities and towns in paying salaries to their employees who are in the service of the national guard on the Mexican border.

After a recess the House adopted the Senate orders relative to the expense of the special legislative session.

The committee on rules reported against suspending the rules to admit the petition of Francis J. Finneran for refunding the fine of three militiamen who had been arrested and fined. Messrs. Sullivan and Donovan of Boston dissented. The report was accepted.

The committee on rules reported unanimously against suspending the rules to admit the order of Mr. Casey of Boston for an investigation of alleged gerrymandering in Plymouth, Middlesex, Essex, Hampden and Bristol counties, and it was accepted.

The committee on rules reported against suspension of the rules to admit the petition of Mr. Sawyer of Ware for a state milk commissioner and the report was accepted without debate.

The ways and means committee reported unanimously against the bill for the payment of public employees who are in service on the Mexican border and the bill was rejected unanimously without debate.

The committee on election laws, by Mr. Burr of Boston, reported a bill relating to primaries in Suffolk county. It says that nomination papers for representatives already filed or filed before Sept. 15 in proper form shall be valid for the primary Sept. 26. But if any part of the apportionment is decided to be invalid, or any districts are changed, then such districts' nominations are to be void. Then the Governor is authorized to provide for a special primary for such districts under such terms as he may fix.

In order to permit the bill to be printed, the House took a recess until 2:30, on motion of Mr. Bliss of Malden.

Hearing on Militia Cases

During a recess of the House today the committee on rules held hearings on measures referred to it yesterday. Representative Englert of Boston appeared for three members of the militia who had been arrested in Roslindale for disturbing the peace and fined $20. Their fines were paid and they were sent to the Mexican border with their comrades. The petition asks that the fines be refunded and the conviction set aside. Speaker Cox proposed that the case could wait till the regular session and the hearing closed.

Representative Casey of Boston supported his order for an investigating committee of three Democrats and three Republicans of the House to inquire regarding alleged gerrymandering in Plymouth, Middlesex, Essex, Hampden and Bristol counties. He gave figures showing, in Plymouth county, a district with 2505 voters and one representative, and another with 4417 voters and one representative; from Middlesex, one with 2816 and one representative and one with 4098 and one representative; from Essex, one with 2206 and one representative and one with 4899 (in Salem) with one representative; from Hampden, one with 2595 and one representative, and one 4339 with on representative; from Bristol, one with 8452 and two representatives, and one with 5395 and two representatives.

Mr. Casey said that the gerrymandering outside of Suffolk was as bad as that in it, but it was done by Republicans, instead of Democrats. In opposition, Representative Dahlborg of Brockton said that a hearing on the apportionment had been advertised by the county commissioners. It was attended by two Republicans and one Democrat and all said they were satisfied, Representatives Atwood of Whitman and Haskins of Middleboro also opposed the order, saying that Plymouth county was satisfied, including one Democratic county commissioner who is a candidate for reelection.

Mr. Giblin of Boston supported his resolution of appreciation for the soldiers on the Mexican frontier and there was no opposition.

Representative Sawyer of Ware spoke for his petition for a bill for a state milk commissioner, like New York's, to make sure that the milk business is properly handled, so that the farmers can get the extra cent per quart of milk which they ought to have. No one else spoke, and the hearing was closed.

Yesterday's Session

Following favorable committee reports, one bill passed both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature and two others passed the House of Representatives, at the first day of the special session of the Legislature yesterday. The reports were received late in the day from committees, to which had been referred Governor McCall's message, telling the purpose of the special session and read at a joint convention of the two branches earlier in the day.

The measure which received the approval of both branches validated the action of cities and towns in making payments to militiamen and for the aid of their dependents.

The House passed through all stages, under a suspension of the rules, a bill providing that the state pay $10 a month for soldiers on the Mexican border, to continue until June 15, 1917. It authorizes the borrowing of $500,000 for five years.

The House also passed a bill making provision for cities and towns to raise money by taxes for the aid of families of soldiers on the border. It authorizes each city and town to expend such sums as it sees fit for the relief of the needy families of soldiers and provides that the state shall reimburse a city or town for such payments not exceeding $18 a month for each family.

These two bills come before the Senate today.

The committee on election laws agreed on a bill for absentee voting by Massachusetts soldiers in Texas, allowing registered voters to participate in the election for President, United States senator and congressmen.

The Governor, according to the bill, shall appoint, not later than Oct. 1, four persons, representing equally the two leading political parties. They shall be deemed to be an election board, with all the powers and subject to all the duties of election officers of the state.

It is then provided that the adjutant-general shall furnish a complete roster of the national guard now in the service of the United States and that the secretary of state shall, on receipt of it, send to the election commissioners of Boston and to the registrars of voters in the cities and towns of the state for verification and certification by congressional districts. The secretary shall also, under the bill, prepare an alphabetical list of the soldier voters and a set of ballots, the latter to be printed in a tint different than the ballot used in the cities and towns.

This ballot is to be marked "Official ballot for the use of absentee voters. State election, 1916." These are to be delivered to the special election board not later than Nov. 1, with 10 sets of voting lists, and the board is then to proceed to the front, conduct the election, canvass the result and report. It is specifically provided that no commissioner nor the board shall make any report previous to the return filed with the secretary of state and the secrecy of the ballot is further provided for.

Several Measures Filed

Although Governor McCall expressed in his message a wish that the Legislature confine itself to the subjects considered therein, namely, militia finances and Suffolk county apportionment, several legislators have filed measures relating to other matters.

In the House Mr. Englert of Boston presented a petition from Francis J. Finneran for an act to refund the fines and not have the conviction stand against James McGath, Edward Koelch and Arnold Hebbof, when they take a civil service examination. It was referred to the committee on rules.

Mr. Giblin of Boston presented resolutions, which were referred to the committee on rules, expressing appreciation of the services of the Massachusetts troops now on the Mexican border. The order of Mr. Casey of Boston that a special committee of three Democrats and three Republicans be appointed to investigate the recent reapportionment of representative districts in the counties of Plymouth, Hampden, Essex, Middlesex and Bristol was referred to the committee on rules.

Senator Gordon of Springfield has introduced a petition of Richard J. Talbot for legislation to extend the right of free subpoena to impoverished defendants. At present only persons charged with criminal offenses have the right to summon witnesses at the expense of the state.

According to Clerk James W. Kimball of the House, a four fifths vote of each branch is necessary for admission of business other than that for which the special session was convened.

Further Action Taken

New Suffolk County Apportionment Declared Unconstitutional

Further action against the Suffolk county apportionment commission was begun yesterday when petitions for writes of mandamus to set aside the new apportionment were filed by Herman Hormel, chairman of the Republican city committee of Boston, and James Donovan, city clerk of Boston, with the clerk of the supreme court. The petitioners contend that the commission's revised work is unconstitutional, in that it contains "glaring" inequalities of apportionment, and hence fails to meet the constitutional requirment that the apportionment of representative seats among the several districts be made "equally as nearly as may be."

Mr. Donovan's petition states that, whereas ward 5, the ward of Martin M. Lomasney, with 7946 voters, is given three members of the House, ward 6, Mr. Donovan's ward, with 8618 voters, is given but two representatives.

Mr. Hormel claims that, whereas his ward, 23, with 5596 voters, is given but one representing the ward of Chairman James Brennan of the commission, ward 3, with only 4854 voters, is allowed two representatives, and, therefore, by such inequality the constitution is violated.

Judge DeCourcy allowed the petition to be filed and made an order of notice returnable Thursday, so that the case might be tried on Friday.

Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Assistant Corporation Counsel G. A. Flynn, Nathan Matthews and others were in conference at the State House yesterday over the apportionment situation, and the new court proceedings are said to have the approval of them all.

Following a six-hour session yesterday at the Boston city hall, the commission announced that no additional changes in the apportionment had been made, despite strong urgings by Mayor Curley that the commission immediately make a revision that would be in line with the direction of the supreme court.

Mayor Curley is desirous of having the apportionment controversy settled amicably, and as quickly as possible, for he does not wish to have the city forced to pay $15,000, the estimated cost of holding a special primary.

Chairman Brennan says he is "going to stand pat" on the latest report of the commission, even though it may mean that he is held in contempt by the supreme court. He further stated that it is beginning to appear as if a special primary is inevitable.

NATIONAL OFFICER HONORED

The retiring president-general of the auxiliary to the Spanish War Veterans, Mrs. Mary B. Hamilton of San Francisco, was the guest last night of the department of Massachusetts and Estella Hatch Weston auxiliary of Cambridge at the quarters of the association in the Brattle square building. Today she will be taken on a tour of points of interest and tonight will be tendered a dinner at the Quincy House by the Tacoma Club, comprising Massachusetts delegates to the auxiliary convention last year.

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REPUBLICANS TO ESTABLISH DENVER OFFICE

Western Headquarters to Direct Congressional and Senatorial Campaigns in Mountain and Pacific Coast States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made that the national Republican congressional committee will establish western headquarters at Denver with a view to giving direct attention to the congressional campaigns in the mountain and Pacific coast states and to the senatorial campaigns in California, Washington, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, New Mexico, Nevada and Arizona.

In four of these states, Nebraska, Montana, Nevada and Arizona, the terms of Democratic senators will expire on March 4 next, and the Denver headquarters of this committee will direct special attention to the campaign in these states. The western headquarters will be in charge of Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, and will work in cooperation with national headquarters here, where the campaign is being directed by Chairman Frank P. Woods and Congressman T. W. Miller of Delaware, secretary of the executive committee, and six active sub-committees in charge of the following chairmen: Ways and means, John J. Esch of Wisconsin; finance, Richard W. Austin of Tennessee; literature, Julius Kahn of California; publicity, Simeon D. Fess of Ohio; speakers, C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia; law, George S. Graham of Pennsylvania.

Now that Congress has adjourned and the campaign in Maine is over, the national Republican congressional committee which, up to this time, has been exceptionally active, will carry its work into all corners of the United States. The speakers' bureau, under the direction of C. Bascom Slemp, has done a vast amount of work and has many of the major details of the speaking campaign worked out to the end of the contest. From now on a branch of the speakers' bureau will be located in Chicago, where Mr. Slemp will be represented by J. R. McCarl of Nebraska. It is the peculiar function of the congressional committee to marshal the salient features of the legislative and administrative record and place it before the people of the country. Upon the information thus supplied depends largely the issues of this and every other political campaign. As a result of the earnest cooperation of the subcommittees and the Senate advisory committee, of which Senator Weeks is chairman, it is believed the preliminary campaign work of the Republicans is far advanced.

Republican Conferences

Charles E. Hughes Spends Day in New York With Leaders

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Elated with the result of the Maine election and highly pleased with his campaign trip, Charles E. Hughes, Republican presidential nominee, returned to New York early today. The candidate's trip, which took him from coast to coast, and during which he made scores of speeches, kept him on the road just three days more than five weeks. He delivered the final speech of his trip in Plattsburg last night. Governor Hughes and Mrs. Hughes were driven directly to the Astor hotel, where they had breakfast, and then the candidate took up the task of a series of conferences with Republican leaders.

Chairman Willcox of the national committee was the first of the leaders to see the candidate. He had also arranged for numerous other Republicans to confer with Mr. Hughes and a busy day was spent. Senator Smoot of Utah, W. Murray Crane and others were waiting for a word with the nominee on the campaign trip just closed, and laying plans for a second tour to start next Monday.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, however, Mr. Hughes leaves for his summer home at Bridgehampton, Long Island. The candidate plans to avoid as many conferences as possible during the remainder of the week. During today, it is expected, his complete itinerary for the second trip will be worked out, and announcement will then be made of his speaking dates. Mr. Hughes is well satisfied with the results of the trip just ended and has made it clear that he intends to continue the fight along the same line. He will continue to assail the administration's method of settling the threatened railroad strike by enactment of the eight-hour law, attack the Democratic tariff law, continue his assaults on the Democrats in connection with the civil service and attack the administration's Mexican policy. He regards his criticism of the administration as having been constructive, as well as pointing out the weaknesses of Democratic rule, and with the success in Maine he believes the people have been convinced of the justice of his attack.

Starting on his second tour Monday, Mr. Hughes will have the Maine election to point to as proof of the reunion of the Progressive and Republican parties. In his speech at Plattsburg last night he emphasized this, declaring the Maine election had furnished proof of the reuniting of the parties, and declared that the Republican party was now the only "progressive" party in the country.

It has been definitely decided that Mr. Hughes will make two set speeches in Illinois, two in Wisconsin and 10 or 12 in Indiana and Ohio. Following the speeches in Springfield and Peoria on Sept. 19, already announced, the candidate will go to Wisconsin for speeches in Madison and Milwaukee. Dates for these speeches, and others to follow in Indiana and Ohio have not yet been set. The candidate will complete this part of the trip, however, in time to reach Pittsburgh on Sept. 27. He will speak there on that date and will deliver the keynote address of the New York state campaign before the unofficial state convention at Saratoga on Sept. 28.

As if in response to assertions that some were not satisfied with the way in which the campaign was being conducted, in that the Democrats were not being assailed with the directiness and vigor employed by Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Hughes told his Plattsburg audience the campaign would be carried on as at present, and that he did not desire, "in speaking of those who disagree with me, to manifest the slightest disrespect."

The candidate had given his indorsement to preparedness as a result of his visit to Plattsburg. He expressed his approval of such preparedness camps and said he hoped more might be established.

The second trip of the candidate will take about 10 days. It is planned for him to stop only at prominent cities in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin, returning to New York by Sept. 29, when he will deliver the keynote address of the New York state campaign.

The speech will be delivered before the Republican "unofficial" state convention to be called for that date at Saratoga.

Democratic Gain Claimed

Long Branch Executive Force Figure on Maine Results

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—At the executive offices of the "Summer White House," which are in the Asbury Park Trust Company's building, Joseph P. Tumulty, President Wilson's private secretary, and a number of the White House staff have been busy figuring how the election in Maine yesterday was really a big Democratic gain. Here is how it was done, the figures used being the latest obtainable at the time:

Vote for Milliken, Republican, 1916, 79,902. Total of Roosevelt and Taft vote in 1912, 75,039. Republican gain 3864. Vote for Curtis, Democrat, 1916, 66,547. Vote for Wilson, 1912, 51,113. Democratic gain 15,434. Vote for Johnson, Democrat, 1916, 68,273. Vote for Wilson, 1912, 51,113. Democratic gain 17,100. They figured that the total vote in Maine was about 20,000 greater than ever before and that in the case of Johnson the Democrats get 17,000 of that excess, and Curtis 15,000. While the Republicans get less than 4000.

With these figures tabulated it was contended that although the Republicans won the election of the candidates in Maine, they really lost ground as compared with the 1912 returns and a feeling of jubilation was apparent.

TOUR OF STATE IS STARTED BY GENERAL COLE

Starting today on a systematic tour of the state, Gen. Charles H. Cole, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, plans to give considerable time to attacks which his opponent, Frederick W. Mansfield, has made on his labor record.

Mr. Cole spoke at six rallies in Cambridge last night. He claimed that his nomination is desired by 95 per cent of the men who have been active in state Democratic party work. He affirmed that during his term as fire commissioner of Boston the firemen received their first increase in pay in 25 years, as the result of his recommendation, and that while adjutant-general he recommended the appointment to the military committee of J. Frank O'Hara, "the first man representing labor that was recognized in the military department of the state. The Republicans do not want me nominated because they know I will win the election," he added.

Mr. Mansfield held four rallies in South Boston last night. He addressed, in all, nearly 3500 persons.

At each place he was preceded by John Galvin, business agent of the Steamfitters Union, and John J. Morgan of East Boston, each of whom reviewed the candidate's war record, his efforts for laboring men and his work as state treasurer.

OFFICIALS WANT NEW QUARANTINE RULES

A bill authorizing local boards of health to make regulations concerning epidemics, subject to approval of the state department of health, was filed in the office of the clerk of the Senate today by Senator Sanford Bates of Boston. The senator said that the bill was introduced because he had been informed by officials of the Boston board of health that it had no authority to quarantine houses in certain cases in which it regarded quarantine advisable.

The bill was referred to the committee on rules without formal introduction in the Senate chamber and was held in committee temporarily. A four fifths vote of each branch will be necessary to admit the bill for consideration inasmuch as it does not come under the head of the specific subjects to consider which the special session was convened.

Senator Bates interviewed Governor McCall to secure his support and the Governor raised the question whether there was not already sufficient law on the statute books to permit the Boston board to quarantine in the cases of the sort mentioned. Mr. Bates offered to consult the attorney-general on the point.

SENATOR PAGE WINS VERMONT NOMINATION

Partial Returns Show Present Occupant of National Office to Have More Than His Two Opponents Combined

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The return of Carroll S. Page to the United States Senate is indicated by returns from about 40 per cent of the voting precincts of the state, giving the present senator a vote considerably larger than the combined totals of his two opponents, Governor Charles W. Gates of Franklin and former Governor Allen M. Fletcher of Cavendish.

The figures are: Page 7767, Fletcher 2813, Gates 2253. Democratic leaders concede that the nomination by Republicans is equivalent to an election in November.

In the two other Republican contests Roger W. Hulburd of Hyde Park and John E. Weeks of Middlebury were running a close race for the Lieutenant-Governor nomination, and Benjamin Gates of Montpelier was leading Thomas H. Cave, Jr., by a small margin in the contest for the nomination for state auditor.

There were no other contests on the state ticket. Horace F. Graham of Craftsbury received the gubernatorial nomination, Walter F. Scott of Brandon was named as candidate for state treasurer; Guy W. Bailey of Essex for secretary of state and Herbert G. Barber of Brattleboro for attorney-general.

Frank L. Greene of St. Albans and Porter H. Dale of Island Pond, members of Congress from the first and second districts, respectively, were renominated without opposition.

The Democrats nominated candidates for the United States Senate, Congress and state offices without opposition. Their ticket follows: United States senator, Oscar C. Miller of Newport; congressmen, first district, Emmett B. Daley of Bennington; second district, G. Herbert Pape of Brattleboro, Governor, William B. Mayo of Northfield; Lieutenant-Governor, Henry C. Brislin of Rutland; treasurer, O. H. Luce of Stowe; secretary of state, Thomas B. Wright of Burlington; auditor, Jeremiah C. Durick of Fairhaven; attorney-general, Frederick L. Webster of Swanton.

Georgia Primary Results

Hugh M. Dorsey Nominated by Democrats for Governor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Hugh M. Dorsey, former solicitor-general, was nominated for Governor of Georgia in the statewide primary held yesterday by an overwhelming vote. The returns late last night indicate that Mr. Dorsey has carried 100 or more of the 152 counties of the state, and that he will enter the convention, which meets at Macon, Sept. 26, with far more than the 191 votes needed to nominate.

Mr. Dorsey was opposed by Governor Nat E. Harris, who is serving his first term of two years; Dr. L. G. Hardman of Commerce, Ga., and Joseph E. Pottle of Milledgeville. According to Georgia precedent Governor Harris was entitled to a second term, but precedent failed to win, as did the sentimental fact that Governor Harris is probably the last confederate veteran who will ever be able to serve as Governor of Georgia.

Maine Figures Confirmed

Republican Victory Assured by Completed Returns

PORTLAND, Me.—The largest vote in the history of the state was cast at the state election on Monday. The total vote will approximate 152,000. These figures have not been approached since 1880, the year that the Democratic and Greenback parties fused, when the total was 147,802. In 1898 the total was 85,720. In the last presidential year and two years ago it fell below 142,000.

The combined vote of the Republicans and Democrats this year was close to 150,000, and the Socialist and Prohibition totals are estimated at 2500.

The receipt yesterday of the results from the border and a few isolated towns increased the plurality of Carl E. Milliken for Governor over Gov. Oakley C. Curtis, Democrat, from the indicated figures of 13,000 to 13,800. Indicated pluralities for the other Republican candidates were confirmed by a revision of the vote. The Republicans will have solid delegations in both branches of Congress and will easily control both houses of the state Legislature.

Complete and revised returns of the second congressional district gave Wallace E. White, Jr., a plurality of 630 over Congressman Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Democrat, who sought reelection. The vote was 19,510 to 18,880.

Former Governor Blease Loses

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Nearly complete returns late last night from South Carolina's "run-off" Democratic primary indicated that Gov. Richard I. Manning was renominated over former Gov. Cole L. Blease by a majority estimated at between 3000 and 7000 votes. With about 129,000 votes reported out of a registration of 150,000, Manning had 67,467 and Blease 62,390. Late returns show that James Cansler was nominated for railroad commissioner over Albert Fant by 20,000 majority.

Vermont "Drys" Nominate

MONTPELIER, Vt.—L. W. Hanson of this city was nominated for Governor by the Prohibition state convention yesterday. The remainder of the ticket was selected as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, George F. Kerr, Brandon; treasurer, H. F. Cummings, Berkshire; secretary, A. S. Gallup, Burlington; auditor, W. C. Rodcliffe, St. Johnsbury.

Returns Favor Governor Carlson

DENVER, Colo.—Latest returns today indicate that Governor George B. Carlson has been renominated by the Republicans by a very small plurality over Samuel D. Nicholson. Julius C. Gunter's nomination as Democratic gubernatorial candidate was a mere formality, as there was no other candidate "designated" in the state convention. Congressmen Hilliard, Keating and Taylor were renominated by the Democrats in the first, third and fourth. The Republicans nominated Henry B. Teller in the first, renominated Congressman Timberlake in the second and named Henry J. Baird in the fourth.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey was named to succeed himself as justice of the juvenile court.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles F. Clyne, a United States district attorney in Illinois, who is in charge of the government investigation into the rise in the cost of bread, began law practice at Aurora, Ill., in 1904. He was city attorney in Aurora, 1906-11. In 1913 he was special assistant attorney-general of Illinois. He was a member of the state House of Representatives, 1914-15, and was a member of the Illinois state commission on efficiency and economy. Since 1914 he has been United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois.

Colonel Frederick Hale of Portland, Me., who was elected in Maine, Monday, to succeed his father, Eugene Hale, who retires from the United States Senate after 30 years' service, is a lawyer who was graduated from Harvard in 1896. He is also a business man of many interests, and has long been active in Republican politics. He was a speaker in the Republican national campaign of 1908, when he was credited with good work for the party in Michigan. In 1912 he led the Roosevelt forces in Maine, and secured the election of Roosevelt delegates to the Chicago convention, but he declined to bolt the nomination of Mr. Taft.

Professor Walter Ripmann, who recently delivered an important lecture on phonetics at the Shakespeare summer school, at Stratford-on-Avon, has an intimate acquaintance with language, both ancient and modern. Educated at Dulwich and Caius College, Cambridge, he had a distinguished university career. He took a second class in the classical tripos, parts I. and II.; first class in the medieval and modern languages tripos, and second class in the Indian languages tripos. He is the author of many publications, translations from German and French, and of many useful works on teaching German, French and English. Professor Ripmann is director of the London University holiday courses for foreigners.

Sir Thomas Tait, who, with Sir Herbert Ames, is mentioned for the post of director of national service, in connection with the new Canadian recruiting scheme, in 1911 was made Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He entered the railway service in 1880, and filled various positions on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific roads. He was assistant general manager of all lines, later was manager of eastern lines, and finally was manager of transportation for the Canadian Pacific. He was chairman of the commissioners of the Victorian (Australia) state railways, 1903-10.

INQUIRY MADE INTO BUENOS AIRES CHARGES

United States Consul, in Capital of Argentine Republic, Comes to Defense of Americans

By the United Press

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The United States consul here has come to the defense of American business men who have been accused of questionable dealings in South America. The accusations were first made by the Argentine Industrial Union. Complaint was made also that the National City Bank of New York, which has large dealings in South America, had made similar charges against certain firms in the United States.

The consul applied directly to the Argentine Industrial Union for the names of the firms alleged to have been guilty of improper practices. Officers of the union parried with the statement that they could not reveal the names of the firms, nor could they make public details of the transactions complained of. They proposed that the consul take the matter up with members of the union and question them individually.

The consul questioned the practicability of such a method. He pointed out that the union had made a serious charge against certain United States business men, and declared that in fairness to all business men in the United States with dealings in South America, the union should submit proof of the accusations.

Indirectly he expressed the belief that possibly commercial rivalry had something to do with the allegations. Possibly, he wrote, the accusations were due to "competitors who, because they are competitors, may not always be able to take an unprejudiced view." The consul has renewed his request on the union for more details.

DARTMOUTH OPENS SEPT. 21

HANOVER, N. H.—President Hopkins announces that Dartmouth College will open at the usual time, Sept. 21.

MILK PRODUCERS MEET IN BOSTON TO SETTLE THE RATES

Representatives From All Over New England Hope to Adjust Selling Price

An effort to obtain a settlement of the New England milk situation as affecting Greater Boston as a consumer, the railroads and dealers as handling agents, and the farmers of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and northern Connecticut as producers, in the light of the recent interstate commerce commission rate decision, is under discussion in Boston, and the debate may last a day or two or three days.

Directors of the New England Milk Producers Association, representing the farmers, met this afternoon to fix if possible the selling price of milk f. o. b., either at the platform at the upstate milk centers or in Boston. The directors present were President E. O. Colby of Whitefield, N. H., Secretary Richard Pattee of Laconia, B. W. Tarbox of Putney, Vt., C. O. Church of Whiting, Vt., L. Northup of Ludlow, Vt., F. A. Rogers of Meriden, N. H., G. W. Sargent of Henniker, N. H., C. W. Barker of Exeter, N. H., George F. Lake of Chichester, N. H., H. L. Kimball of Northboro, Mass., George L. Smith of Barre, Mass., S. Brewster of Jewett City, Conn., and H. L. Davis of Bar Mills, Me.

These directors gathered in Young's hotel at noon and planned to spend the afternoon going over the situation, together with the rates, milk selling provisions in the different states and the new conditions arising from the decision of the interstate commerce commission in abolishing the leased car system of transportation.

In room 4 on the same floor of the hotel was gathered the Worcester County Milk Producers Association, called together by Gen. C. W. Wood of Worcester and George Albree of Concord, Mass., as the representatives of the Middlesex county producers.

According to General Wood it was the object of the Worcester county meeting to defend and develop the dairy interest of Massachusetts, which he claimed was on the decline, and to discuss the conditions arising from throwing open the Boston market to all producers through the interstate commerce decision. The Worcester county men will investigate the question of control of the milk situation, especially as to prices, as exemplified in the increase to Boston customers of one cent a quart on milk last spring without any corresponding increase to the producers.

This evening the heads of the boards of agriculture, the masters of the state granges and the presidents of the state dairymen's associations will meet with officials of railroads which handle the greater part of the milk in Boston for a general discussion of handling conditions and methods, also in the light of the interstate commerce leased car decision. It is hoped that sufficient progress will be made at this meeting so that definite propositions can be made at a meeting tomorrow with the dealers or contractors who control at present the Boston market.

The milk dealers or contractors are disinclined to agree with the farmers as to the buying price of milk, believing that any such agreement would be in violation of the Sherman act, notwithstanding the recent modifications in the Clayton amendment in favor of labor and farmers. The farmers or producers have no such apprehension and would welcome a chance to agree on prices with the dealers.

If the optomistic views held by those who will attend these four meetings are fulfilled, the milk situation in Boston and New England will be adjusted for some time to come, but the Boston consumer may have to pay from 1 to 2 cent a quart more.

MILITARY CASES ARGUMENTS MADE

Arguments were continued today in the United States circuit court of appeals in the habeas corpus case of five Massachusetts militiamen who refused to take the federal oath. Judges Putnam, Bingham and Aldrich were on the bench and after Henry Wheeler put in his case for the defendants, George W. Anderson, United States district attorney, asked permission to add to his arguments of yesterday.

Mr. Wheeler based his arguments today on the contention that the state militia and the organized militia had been done away with by the new national defense act, which formed the national guard. He claimed that the militia had been "abolished" by that act and that therefore the five men were detained at the mobilization camp while under no military obligations or laws, they having refused to take the federal oath.

At today's sitting, Alexander M. Emerson, Rockwell Tenney and J. B. Angevine, three of the five plaintiffs, were present in the courtroom.

In continuation of his argument on the case, the prosecuting attorney took the stand that the national defense act did not revoke the Dick bill, but that all hearings before the committee of the House and Senate gave evidence that the intention of the legislators was not to reduce the military organizations but rather to further their increase, and that its meaning could not be construed as abolishing the entire or any part of the militia of any state.

"There was never any mention of disbandment or mustering out of any members of the militia," said he. "The act was not to prevent any state from maintaining existing forces." Attorney Anderson completed his arguments this afternoon and rested his case. Adjournment followed.

MEN — Filene's — MEN

The Men's Custom-Tailoring Shop is ready

The Filene Custom Tailoring shop is an organization entirely separate from the made-ready part of our business, in charge of a custom-tailor of a decade's experience.

Its standard is to provide the foreign and domestic woolens you will not see on every corner—never to make more than one suit out of any fancy pattern—and to build your clothes not alone to your stature but to your wishes.

Despite all this, the charges are reasonable, beginning at $30 and going to $60.

The custom shop works far ahead. Its woolens were bought half a year ago, many of its orders for fall suits and overcoats are already booked.

All of which means that if you are interested you will want to choose now instead of later.

(Filene's—second floor by escalator in less than a minute)

Off with the old, on with the new! FALL HATS

NEW—lighter shades of tan, beige, gray, brown.
NEW—lower and fuller crowns, flatter, wider brims.
NEW—the lighter weight soft hats.

$2 —fall soft hats— $3

(Filene's—street floor—just inside the threshold)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Marvelously Dainty
The New Autumn Blouses

A NEW MODEL of Georgette crepe has tucks in varying sizes overlapping like plaits, grouped front and back. The cuffs, collar and front are trimmed in crepe de chine of a contrasting shade. The Blouse is of navy Georgette and the pipings, buttons, loops, etc., are in plum, white or gold. $10.95.

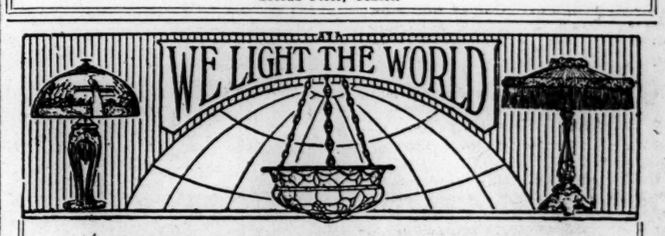
A new model of chiffon taffeta in brown, navy or amethyst has all seams corded, the pointed cuff and short front sailor collar embroidered with worsted in two colors and picked out with a line of gold thread. Fascinatingly new at $10.95.

A pretty Blouse of white Georgette crepe has a row of narrow canelle ribbon, black-and-white, or all white, around the pointed collar and cuffs and down the front; jet or pearl buttons grouped in twos on collar, cuffs and front. Smart and distinctive. $5.

A Blouse of chiffon taffeta in flesh pink, white or black, has wide bands of Georgette crepe, tucked, inserted front and back. Georgette stock and inserts on sleeves. Taffeta buttons on front and outside of the Georgette inserts. $7.95.

Two other Blouses of white Georgette crepe at $5 are very striking. One has satin corded cuffs, seams and front with sailor collar edged with folded points of white satin ribbon. The other has groups of hemstitching decorating sleeves and front and two large hand embroidered designs in color on the fronts.

Second Floor, Center.



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This magnificent collection of lighting fixtures fills twelve floors and offers the buyer the largest and most comprehensive stock in the country to select from. Prices the lowest for quality fixtures.

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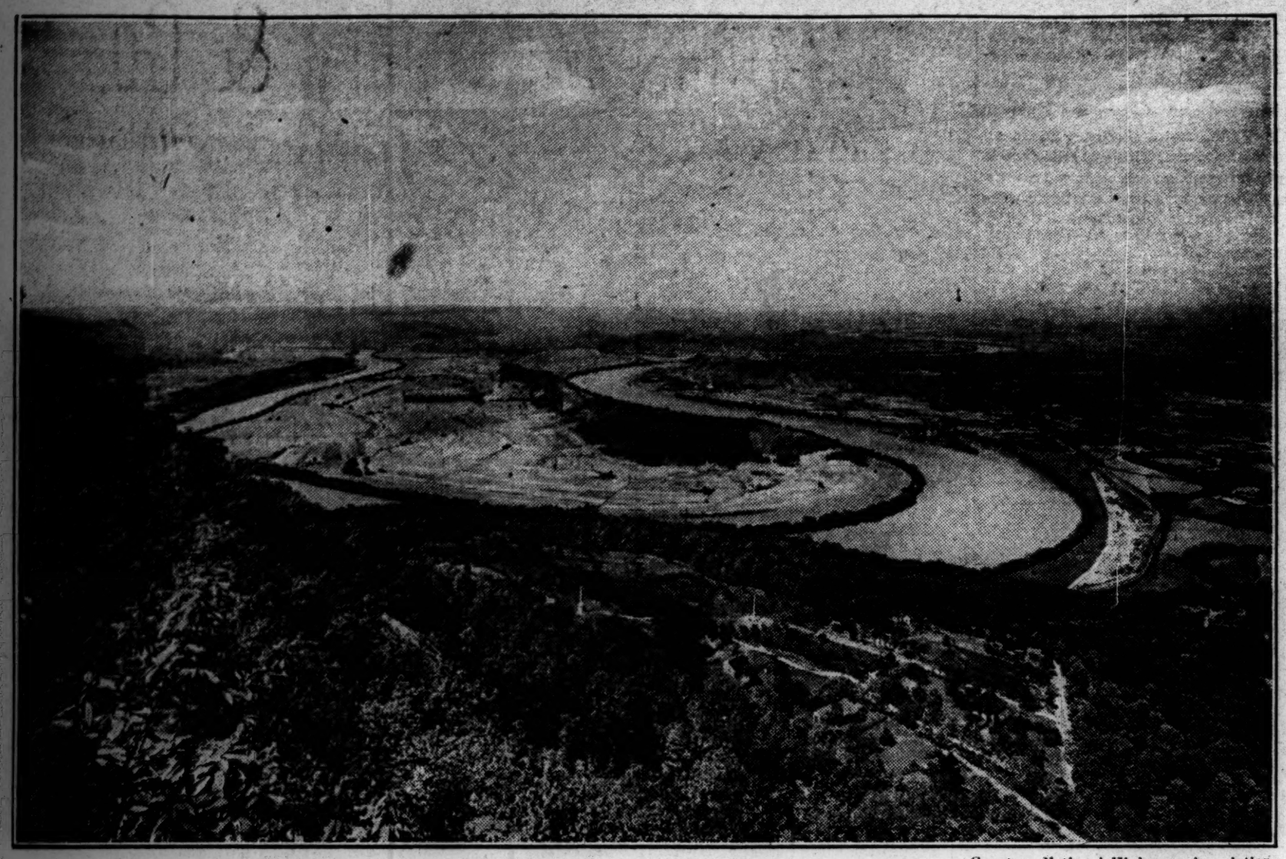
Be one of the responsible families of America who have White Rock Water on their tables



Courtesy National Highways Association

Moccasin bend in Tennessee river as viewed from Point Lookout, Lookout mountain, Chattanooga, Tenn.

APPALACHIAN WAY FOLLOWS OLD MOUNTAINS

Proposed National Road Traverses Fifteen States, Along High Lands From Canadian Border in Maine to Louisiana

The following article relating to a national highway in the United States is the fifteenth of a series appearing in the Christian Science Monitor describing the vast system of proposed government-owned transcontinental roads designed to serve 85 per cent of the nation's population.

XV.

At the convention just held in Lexington, Ky., by the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association, there was displayed a wide appreciation of the advantages of good roads, and a clear conviction that it is the duty of the national government of the United States to build the through trunk highways, such as the Appalachian highway which has been located along the entire length of the mountains.

Z. D. Dunlap of Columbus, O., assistant director-general of the National Highway Association, struck the keynote of that convention when he said that this great mountain road, routed so as to best serve the people and industries which have so long needed means of transportation, should be built, owned and maintained by the national government.

The Appalachian highway traverses 15 states, from Fort Kent, Me., on the Canadian border, to New Orleans, La. It is a hilly road, keeping to the highlands the whole length of this oldest of all the mountain ranges in the United States. Still the hills are low as compared with the towering Rockies and Sierra Nevadas of the West, for they have been worn down to broad, rounded summits and gently sloping valleys.

From Ft. Kent to Augusta, the capital of Maine, the route is by way of valley and river—an easy start, preparing for the steady climbs and long winding descents of the White mountains in New Hampshire. The roads here, though capable of improvement, are good, and the scenery is justly famous. The road winds around Moose mountain and down to the charming old town of Hanover, where the walls of Dartmouth College show white among the trees. After going over the Connecticut river there are the peaceful Green mountains of Vermont to cross before getting down to the Lake George country of eastern New York.

The road across the Hudson and Mohawk valleys is a delightful succession of rolling hills and cultivated fields, and clear winding rivers, to Scranton, in the northern Appalachians, the great iron district of Pennsylvania. The river grade down the Susquehanna to Harrisburg, the state capital, is another respite before climbing the increasingly steep and difficult slopes of the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge in Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia—straight through their vast coal wealth. After mounting the Alleghenies the road winds over the Cumberland mountains into Tennessee, through Knoxville to Chattanooga and Missionary ridge. Great engineering skill has been directed to building the road through this rugged country, and at every turn the vista of mountain, valley and stream is indeed inspiring.

A more easterly alternative route of the highway goes along the southern Blue Ridge, through Asheville, North Carolina, and Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, to join the westerly route at Birmingham, the center of the iron industry of the southern end of the Appalachians. The highway then gradually drops down to the valley and river stage again, reaching finally the Mississippi delta lands—comfortable after so much mountaineering—and thus on to the end at New Orleans, the chief seaport of the South.

It is a truism of history that the development and growth of a country can be measured in terms of the development and growth of its means of communication. Just as the great highways of the Roman empire, connecting the remotest provinces with the imperial city, symbolized the power of the Caesars; or as the Cape to Cairo railroad, which was the dream of Cecil Rhodes, marks the era of South African development; so does every forward step in the means of communication, whether by road, by rail, or by water, represent a people's advancement in the scale of civilization. Most of all is this fact true of roads, for theirs is the pioneer's task of opening new territory.

The Appalachian mountains possess scenery the equal of any in the world. Their peaks are the loftiest east of the Rockies. Their slopes are covered with a more varied fauna and flora than are found in most other sections of the country. Rhododendron, azalea, ferns, galax leaves, balsam and spruce grow in profusion. Brooks, waterfalls, and mirror lakes abound. But these facts are not widely known, and these delights are not available to all the people of the nation, because there are not good roads.

A. D. Williams, chief road engineer of the West Virginia state road bureau, comments on this highway as follows:

"During the past few years many highway associations have sprung into existence and many proposed highways have been projected; some lead east and west, others north and south. At the meeting of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association held at Bluefield, West Virginia, in October, 1915, the Appalachian highway was proposed.

"This road when completed will be one of the most scenic as well as historic touring routes to be found in any section of the United States. Every mile of the way is shrouded with attractive and fascinating scenery besides being rich in incidents that have made the history of our country.

"The climate along the entire route is delightful and within 50 miles of the route can be found a resort for each day's drive that is worthy of a visit. The lakes, rivers and forests of Maine are known to the sportsmen and tourists throughout the country. The Green mountains and their pleasant summer climate have been described by hundreds of writers. The upper Hudson and the entire route through the state of New York is one of interest and educational value. The Cumberland valley and the hills and rivers of Pennsylvania and western Maryland are known by a large number of people for their resources and productiveness, but little has been told of the scenic beauty and the pleasing climate.

"The hills and valleys of West Virginia, the crystal streams filled with speckled trout, bubbling forth from the high hills known as the birthplace of rivers; the orchards, the bluegrass fields, the South Branch, the Guyandotte, the Tygarts, the Greenbrier and other valleys; the 60-odd mineral springs and summer resorts to be found along and near the route with the Cheat Mountain Club and Allegheny Sportsmen Association's game preserve, where the great eastern herd of elk now roam again in their ancient haunts, are attractions of which too much cannot be said.

"Bluefield, at the crest of the mountain, on the state line, has often been called the Black Diamond city, because it is the Connellsville of the southern coal field.

"The bluegrass farming regions of Clinch Valley and southwestern Virginia are worthy of the tourist's time. The mountain regions between Bristol, Asheville and Tolulla Falls, known as the "Land of The Skies," have myriad attractions. The route from there to New Orleans through the farming and timber sections of Alabama and the cotton fields of Louisiana is interesting and offers a variation of scenery and stories incident to the Southland.

"The Appalachian highway, reaching from the northern to the southern border of the United States, and traveling one of the most attractive and historic regions to be found, traverses also a country not only rich in scenic beauty, but which abounds in mineral resources and vegetable productiveness. From the spruce forests of Maine on one end to the cotton fields and sugar plantations of Louisiana on the other, can be found all types of vegetable and animal life adapted to the temperate zone and in addition thereto cities, towns and villages, peopled by the purest Anglo-Saxon folks to be found on the globe. Much more can and doubtless will be said in the future, as this beautiful route is brought into existence.

"If the same interest is manifest in all sections of the proposed route as is now being shown in West Virginia, 1920 will see a paved road over the entire stretch of territory outlined above. Such a road when constructed will be of inestimable value to the American people by affording recreation within their own country, unsurpassed by that they might find abroad."

© National Highways Association

The Appalachian Highway

BOLIVIA READY FOR AN ADVANCE IN WELL-BEING

Country Manifests Great Contrasts, but Is Progressive and Seeks Immigration of Thrifty Colonists to Develop the Land

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—No one visits Bolivia without considerable sacrifice. It is justly called the Mountain Republic for it is an isolated elevation 12,470 feet above sea level, and in winter, that is during the months of June, July, August and September, especially, since the Bolivians have no fires in their houses, coal and fuel being so expensive, the traveler finds it somewhat inconvenient. No one who visits Bolivia in winter can possibly imagine how any population could build houses with rooms 30 feet long and 16 feet high with no arrangements whatever for warming them, to resist a climate like that of the United States in November or December.

There are, however, things in Bolivia both to attract and to impress the traveler. Here is really a remarkable land, lying midway of the South American continent at the place where the Andean range is widest, comprising 640,000 square miles, being the third largest political division south of Panama.

The population of this country of the Andean table lands is 2,000,000 only 13 per cent of which is pure white. In a sense therefore it is an Indian republic. There are three main divisions of these Indians, the Ayamara, Quichua, and the Mojos, together with many minor tribes. A prominent Indian called Bolivia "a commonwealth of savages," a title which would hardly be acceptable at least to the whites of the republic.

Formerly Bolivia was a part of the Kingdom of the Sun, or a vital section of the Inca empire. In 1821 to 1825 Simon Bolivar, who is called the George Washington of South America, led the Bolivians to independence, and they took his name in honor of his career as liberator. Bolivia was thus the first of the South American states to teach the fine art of liberty by example, and she is very proud of this fact. In the first Act of Independence for Bolivia we read the words: "Upper Peru was the altar on which the first blood was shed for liberty in the land where the last tyrant perished."

This mountain republic stands at the distributing cross roads for traffic through South America. Two fifths of its area is mountain region, and the rest is composed of vast stretches of swampy bottom lands, forests, low hills and plains, lying on the eastern border. It is a land rich in mines of silver, tin and copper. The climate is diverse and, like Peru, is capable of great extremes. One sees in La Paz llamas loaded with ice from the north coming into the market place to meet there mules loaded with oranges and tropical fruits from the southern and eastern borders. It is a land of contrasts and rich resources, as dependent upon the Indian race as is Peru.

La Paz, which is called the Mecca of the Andes, is the capital and chief city of the Bolivian republic and is one of the great picture cities of the world. As the traveler gets his first glimpse of it lying in the valley 1000 feet deep, with vertical walls 10 miles long and three wide, surrounded by cloud capped mountains, it makes an unforgettable scene. Five rivers flow through the valley, crossed by ponderous bridges. You descend to this city, containing 60,000 to 100,000 population, according to the movement of the people, in an electric car line built by an American, and throughout this land as in many another South American republic, the far reaching value of immigration from Europe and other parts of the world is evident.

Here at La Paz one finds a railroad center for three lines. The city is indeed the pivot not only for the Bolivian railway system, but the center of the future progress of the country. La Paz is a rapidly growing city; there are many fine buildings, and the city is rapidly building down the valley. As in other American states, the past history of the country has been checkered, and there have been many changes in which the capital of the country itself has shared. Indeed, the traveler will have pointed out to him quite a line of cities and towns which have been at some time the capital of this land, Sucre, Cochabamba, etc. An Englishman is reported to have asked, "Where is really the capital of Bolivia?" A Bolivian answered his question by replying, "The capital of Bolivia is the back of the horse which the President of the republic rides."

In entering Bolivia from Peru, while the traveler is impressed with the preponderance of Indians, as is the case in the Sierra section of the Peruvian country, there is also the impression of a more virile and sturdy condition of affairs as evidenced both in people and in business. Nine hundred miles of railway in the country bring the people and produce to the central market places of La Paz, and an Argentine line of road is about to open the republic to the Atlantic, 2000 miles away through Buenos Aires. The silver mines of Potosi are famous the world over, and in the past 300 years are said to have yielded 2,000,000,000 ounces of silver. At one time the entire world was dependent upon these mines for silver coinage. Bolivia is sometimes called "the Land of Ten Thousand Silver Mines," and although there is still a great lack of modern enterprise and capital to tap the still rich and untouched resources of this vast republic, the present development is increasing rapidly.

Cochabamba is the garden city of the country and the city of tin mines. The Bolivians will tell you with pride that their country is the second tin producing country in the world.

The traveler will visit Sucre in that long curve of railroad that connects La Paz with Antofagasta in its two-day train journey and find in this one-time capital a city of old Spain, but gradually being dressed in modern style.

In Bolivia military service has been made compulsory for Indians between the ages of 19 and 21, and these are drilled in many cases by German officers and instructors. It is a combination of education and military drill and the result is said to be a rapid advance in the condition of this large majority of the population. The Indians are taught to obey, to read and to write, and to bathe, and some authentic account and vision of modern civilization is being given them. There is a dearth of technical and industrial training, as in Peru, and one is always led to wonder why these countries have existed under the nominal influence of Spanish control for hundreds of years with so little genuine and systematic attention being given to the race of people upon whom the entire population so largely depends.

As a city of color La Paz is probably unequalled by any city in South America, unless perhaps by Cuzco, Peru. The costumes of the people are so vivid that one has described a market scene by calling it "a field of poppies in the month of June." The women wear round, flat, pancake hats, embroidered at the top, and they shine and glitter in the sunlight. The stylish Bolivians wears as many skirts as she can get on her body, often eight or nine, each of a differing shade, and one showing below the other. They are extremely full and sway as she walks, making her look like a perambulating umbrella. The ponchas of the men are every color under the sun, red, green, brown, gray, purple, yellow, or a mixture of all colors, made up in stripes. Yet the dirt of years tones down these brilliant colors, until they are all so softened that they form a beautiful whole.

As in Peru, the woman is always occupied with her spinning spindle, and as she walks or talks or sits before her wares in the market place, her hands are busy turning the wool carried upon her right arm into the thread with which she weaves her clothing and the gay poncho of her lord. The Ayamara Indians impress one as being a stronger and more vigorous race than the Quicha tribe of Peru, and they must be treated with more consideration than these latter, as there have been within late years serious uprisings of the Indians to voice their indignation against unfair treatment meted out them by the white man. As with the Peruvian Indian, alcohol is their curse.

On the whole, however, Bolivia seems to be facing the sun and appears to be much more ready for progressive advance than does her neighbor Peru in her mountain districts. Just at present negotiations are being carried on with representatives of the Bolivian government for large plans of immigration which must come in these countries if modernity is expected to appear. The present plan is to bring 1000 colonists, Dutch Germans and North Americans, with their families to form an agricultural colony in eastern Bolivia, and it is believed that the conditions of settlement will be so favorable that these people will become in a short time Bolivian citizens.

The Congress of Bolivia has recently passed a bill prohibiting, with certain exceptions, work on Sundays in factories, shops, commercial houses and other business establishments. The bill also provides for the closing of saloons on Sundays, violations of the law being punishable with heavy fines for the first offense and with fines and arrests for further violations. The need of commercial and business training is being felt in Bolivia, and plans are on foot for commercial schools; one, the Mercantile Institute of Santiago, Chile, has opened a branch school in La Paz under the management of a Bolivian professor educated in Chile.

Here, as in Peru, the possibilities born of the immense resources of the land are well-nigh limitless. Bolivia waits only for modern pioneers, for leadership and the right training of her Indians, for capital for the large mining and transportation enterprises which must come from the outside, and for a system of education adaptable to the diverse elements of her mountain republic.

LAURSON TO INSTRUCT CADETS

DALLAS, Tex.—Lieut. Emil H. Laurson, eleventh cavalry, now stationed in Mexico, says the News, has been detailed as commandant of cadets and professor of military tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Lieutenant Laurson graduated from West Point in 1903. He has recently been promoted to a captaincy, which will become effective before he assumes his duties at the college.

Recipe *One and one-half pints of RED WING GRAPE JUICE, one quart of water, one and one-half pounds of sugar, the juice of two lemons or oranges. Freeze this mediumly stiff. Beat well the whites of two eggs and stir thoroughly into the half-frozen sherbet; then freeze hard. Remove dasher, pack well and let stand for one hour.*

Be sure that you use

RED WING the GRAPE JUICE with the Better Flavor

It gives the best results because it is absolutely pure, unfermented and unadulterated. RED WING lends extra goodness to puddings, frozen desserts and many other dishes. Our Free Booklet gives the recipes. Write for it.

Puritan Food Products Co., Inc., Fredonia, N. Y.

SALES BRANCHES
Chicago New York Boston San Francisco

The Coward Shoe

50 Years

For close upon a half century, James S. Coward has devoted himself to designing shoes to fit the feet of youth and adult. He has given many years to the making of the shoe that bears his name.

Coward Shoe growth has followed this intelligent designing of footwear, and the close attention to properly fitting the feet. Service is the keynote of the Coward Shoe Store.

The Coward Shoe is made in many styles, but always in the same dependable quality; and is still sold from the same store—and no other—to thousands of satisfied wearers.

The place to fit hard-to-fit feet

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled SOLD NOWHERE ELSE Send For Catalogue

J.M.GIDDING & CO.
Fifth Ave. at Forty Sixth St.
NEW YORK

Practically every arriving Steamer brings New Modes direct from the Fashion-Creators of Paris

SUITS COATS WRAPS
GOWNS DRESSES BLOUSES
FURS AND MILLINERY
For Immediate Selection

PARIS WASHINGTON CINCINNATI DULUTH

AMUSEMENTS

GLOUCESTER AND NORTH SHORE

Large Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave Boston Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M. Sundays and Holidays, 10:15 A. M. Leave Gloucester Week Days 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays 3:15 P. M. Central Wharf, foot of State St., Boston. Take Atlantic Ave. Elevated to State St. ROUND TRIP $1.50.
E. S. MERCHANT, G. Mgr., B. & G. S.S. Co.

AMUSEMENTS

SEASON TICKETS
FOR THE
Symphony Concerts
24 Friday Aftn's 24 Saturday Ev'ngs
NOW ON SALE
At Symphony Hall
PRICES: $24, $36, $48, $60

FOLLOW THE BLUE FLAG TO NORUMBEGA
Open Daily 10 A.M.

REAL ESTATE

James O'Leary and wife are the new owners of the frame dwelling property at No. 1 Kensington street, near Kingsbury street, Roxbury, which includes 2823 square feet of land valued at $1300, the total assessment being $6100. Jacob Moskovitz conveyed the title.

Another sale closed in Roxbury consists of a four-story, octagon, stone-front dwelling numbered 47 Fort avenue, opposite Highland park, assessed to Gustav Dreher at $4100, and the 1606 square feet of land carries $600 of that amount. John J. Tulish is the buyer.

G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc., has taken title to the frame house and lot of land at 50 Massasoit street, near the Neponset reservation in Hyde Park, belonging to Harry E. Rogers. The parcel is valued by the assessors at $2400, which includes $400 that applies on 4750 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the 24-apartment brick and stone building No. 369-383 Talbot avenue, Codman square, Dorchester. The total assessed valuation is $50,000, of which $18,200 is on the 13,933 square feet of land. The grantor was Mary F. McDonough, and the purchaser, Frederick J. Gillman, for investment. James H. Brennan represented the grantor and S. W. Keene & Son the purchasers.

The Emery-Wilkins Company has purchased from the owner, S. Annette Dennison, two vacant lots of land on the corner of Norwell and Athelwold streets, Dorchester, containing in all 5741 square feet of land taxed for a total of $1400.

HAVERHILL ESTATE SOLD

Guy Jenkins of Newton, N. H., has sold his property, situated on Cottage place, Haverhill, containing three cottage houses with about 16,000 square feet of land, to Patrick Mullen of Haverhill, who buys for investment. George W. Hall of Boston was the broker.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published.

Robinwood av., 42, ward 22; E. J. Whitby; frame dwelling.
Granite st., 26-30, ward 9; Boston American, Inc.; alter stable and shop.
Tremont st., 47-53, ward 5; Beacon Theater, Inc., Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore; alter motion picture house.
Friend st., 37, and 50 Union st., ward 5; Myer Ipana et al; alter mercantile.
Market st., 385-87, ward 26; Thomas Casey, Joseph Magginess; alter garage.
Summer st., 26-28, cor. Hawley st., ward 5; Henry B. Cabot, tr., Geo. W. Elwell; alter stores.
Bennington st., 309, ward 1; E. Leventhal; alter store and dwelling.
Blue Hill av., 477-81, ward 16; L. W. and H. E. Morse; alter store and tenements.
Allen st., 17, ward 5; J. Levitt; alter tenements.
Beacon st., 116, rear, ward 8; Charles A. Porter; alter laundry.

FARMERS ASKED TO JOIN HANDS WITH UNIONS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Among resolutions passed today by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor in session here was one asking that Governor McCall reappoint Miss Mabel Gillespie to the minimum wage commission. The unions of the country are asked to get together with the farmers and endeavor to have wage-earners and farmers given a proportionate representation in legislatures. The establishment of a free university is recommended, and that labor use its best efforts to get a progressive majority on the list of delegates to the proposed Massachusetts constitutional convention.

The resolution that farmers and union men get together and pool their interests was introduced by E. Gerry Brown of Brockton, who said that lawyers now practically control the legislatures and make vague and abstruse laws that too often have to be defined in the supreme court.

WHOLESALE SUGAR ADVANCES

Wholesale and refined sugar advanced 15 cents on 100 pounds today. The price of retail sugar in most groceries remains at 7 cents a pound. This advance brings the refinery price to $6.40 in 100-bbl lots and to $6.50 in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers are asking $6.70 for less than 20-bbl lots. A rise in the raw sugars price made the refined sugar advance, according to refinery officials. The European demand has little effect on the local market, it is said, as most of the buyers make New York their market.

CAPTAIN CORDIER NAMED

Capt. Constant Cordier, U. S. A., who organized and trained the Harvard College regiment last year, has been appointed by the war department to head the new military department to be established at Harvard this year. The appointment is in recognition of his service as instructor of the regiment. Captain Cordier will become professor of military science and tactics and commandant of the reserve officers training corps at Harvard. He will be assisted by other selected officers of the army.

PROGRESS ON WAR VESSELS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A statement by the navy department regarding the progress of construction on naval vessels shows that on Aug. 1 the dreadnought Arizona was 98.8 per cent completed, the New Mexico 43.5 per cent, the Mississippi 53.3 per cent, the Idaho 63.4 per cent, and the California 1.7 per cent. Of 32 submarines for which contract has been let, eight were more than 80 per cent completed on Sept. 1, and seven more between 60 and 80 per cent finished.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER WILL MEET

Stockholders of the Connecticut River Railroad Company will meet in Springfield on Sept. 20 to determine the future policy of that road with regard to its connection with the Concord & Montreal, and to express their approval or disapproval of the stand the directors of the road have taken in opposing the reorganization plans of the Boston & Maine.

The meeting, called through the efforts of Richard Billings of New York, who holds the largest individual number of shares, will result in the dissolution of the agreements between the Connecticut River and President Benjamin Kimball of the Concord & Montreal, it is believed. It is said, however, that opposition to this plan is expected and several of the directors who have been hostile to Mr. Billings may be ousted during the course of the meeting.

The protective committee which Mr. Billings heads and which has been meeting regularly in Boston, is receiving proxies to be voted at the Springfield meeting at which it will seek to reorganize the road by eliminating those members who favor the treaty with the Concord road.

Latest developments in the B. & M. receivership case came early yesterday afternoon, when Asa P. French, counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association, filed a motion in the United States district court, asking permission to intervene in the case. The petition made on behalf of Francis V. Streeter of Medford, a stockholder in the Boston & Maine, was accepted by the clerk and filed, but no date has been set for the hearing.

The petitior is the same which Judge Putnam refused to permit on the files when the receivership case was first heard and President Hustis was appointed temporary receiver for the road. The petitioner states in filing the motion, that he does not waive his contention that he is entitled to file the petition without leave of the court.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Wednesday:

Army Orders

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Julian A. Benjamin, fourth cavalry; the leave of absence granted Capt. Glenn I. Jones is extended two months; the leave of absence granted First Lieut. Leo I. Samuelson, infantry, is extended one month. Capt. Charles P. Daly will report to the quartermaster-general in his office. Leave of a month is granted Capt. Averill. Leave of absence months is granted Col. James Arrasmith.

Navy Orders

Comdr. W. L. Littlefield, detached receiving ship at New York, to naval war college, Newport. Lieut. C. W. Mauldin, detached aid on staff commander cruiser force, Atlantic fleet, to home and wait orders. Lieut. J. W. Hayward, detached Dixie, to Delaware. Lieut. L. W. Townsend, detached Delaware, to aid on staff commander train, Atlantic fleet, Lieut. C. C. Hartigan, to office of judge advocate general, navy department.

Lieut. I. C. Bogart, detached aid on staff Commander Train, to aid on staff commander cruiser force, Atlantic fleet. Lieut. David Lyons, detached navy recruiting station, Brooklyn, to Dixie. Lieut. W. H. O'Brien, detached Saturn, to home and wait orders. Ensign Raymond Asserson, detached radio censor, radio station, Miami, to Nebraska. Med. Ins. N. J. Blackwood, detached navy yard, Boston, to command Solace. Med. Ins. R. M. Kennedy, detached command Solace, to home and wait orders. Surgeon J. S. Leys, to navy yard, Boston.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Alabama, K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, Tallahassee, at Philadelphia; Arkansas, Delaware, Dolphin, Florida, Minnesota, New York, Texas, Utah, Vermont, at southern drill grounds; Hopkins, Hull, Paul Jones, Preble, Stewart, at San Pedro; New Orleans at Bremerton; Oklahoma at Tangier sound; Worden at Newport.

Sailed—Benham, Newport for southern drill grounds; Chattanooga, Balboa for Corinto; Kentucky, New York for Philadelphia; Neptune, Caldera bay for Sanchez; Pennsylvania, Hampton Roads for New York; Sacramento, Guantanamo for Bluefields; Yorkton, San Diego for LaPaz.

LICENSE HEARINGS WILL BE MORE OPEN

The Boston license board voted today that in all matters which in its judgment are of public interest the board may permit the presence of reporters at hearings. There has been a growing sentiment in favor of open sessions of the board for some time, especially at hearings in which the general public is permitted to attend and to speak, as is done before legislative committees. The matter was brought into prominence last week, when the newspapermen were excluded from the hearing on two Columbus avenue licenses, although the room was crowded with residents of the district.

HAVERHILL RIOT CASES

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Mayor Bartlett has received a letter from District Attorney Cox of Lawrence stating that the cases of the members of the municipal court against whom indictments were found for failing to suppress a riot April 3 on the night of the proposed lecture by Thomas Leyden in city hall, will not be tried at the September term of the superior court at Lawrence on account of important cases which are pending and that must be tried at that sitting.

SHIPPING NEWS

Wholesale dealers at the fish pier are asking these prices, per hundredweight, for fish today: Steak cod, $10.75@14.00; market cod, $5@6.50; haddock, $5.25@7.50; steak pollock, $5@6.25; large hake, $4.50; small hake, $3.50. The schooner Nellie T. Gaskell was the only mackerel arrival at the fish pier this morning. The vessel brought 4000 small fresh mackerel and 26 barrels of salt mackerel. Groundfish arrivals were the steamer Wave, with 68,500 pounds and the schooners: Commonwealth, 10,500; Jeanette, 80,303; Ralph Brown, 125,502; Harmony, 16,100; Progress, 28,000; Natalie Nelson, 18,300; Emily Sears, 8400, and the Valeria, 21,300.

The schooner Buema with 60 barrels of salt mackerel was the only mackerel arrival at Gloucester this morning. The schooner Ralph L. Hall arrived to repair her seine and the British schooner Creusa S. Giodinini entered port from Newfoundland with some salt fish.

Two oversea steamers arrived in Boston last night. These were the British steamer Francisco, from Hull, Eng., with a cargo of hides and general merchandise, and another British steamer, the Arrino, from St. Nazaire, France. The Arrino came here to load steel and grain for the French government.

The American steamer Bayamo, with a cargo of 6724 bales of sisal fiber, sailed from Progreso, Mex., for Plymouth last Sunday, but the destination has been changed and the steamer will now dock in port to discharge the cargo. The ship will be notified either by the marine observer at Hull or be intercepted off Gurnet.

The United Fruit steamer Saramacca arrived in New York today as a response to a wireless message which diverted it from the original course from Boston to Port Limon. The Saramacca will take the place of the steamer Zacapa. On arrival the vessel went at once to the loading dock and took on a cargo for Kingston, Jam., Colon, Panama, and Carthagena, Spain.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

United States coastguard cutter Ossipee, Reinburg, Portland, Me.
Str Glenmount (Br), Norcott, Sydney, C B.
Str Quantico, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, N Y.
Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath, Me.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Tug Lehigh, McGoldrick, Perth Amboy, towing barges 781, 785 and 791.
Tug Murrell, Walton, Norfolk, towing barges Potomac, Lynn and Flora.
Tug Richard F Young, Hayes, New York, towing barges Frances Mulqueen, St Daniel and St Catherine.
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.
Str Malden, Brown, Baltimore.
Str Herman Winter, Crowell, New York.
Sch J Arthur Lord (Br), Tufts, St John, N B.
Schnr Allen Gurney, Rich, Calais, Me.
Tug Standard II, Muller, New York, twg bges S T Nos 5 and 124.
Tug Neponset, Sears, Sandwich, twg bges John C Fields, Ira Woods and Katherine Howard.
Tug Concord, Betts, Bass River, twg bges Tipton and Braddock.
Tug Boswell, Armstrong, Norfolk, twg bges Helen, Emelie and John H Winstead.

Cleared

Str Kershaw, Johnson, Newport News and Baltimore.
Str Limon, Trefry, Havana and Port Limon, C R.
Str Gov Cobb, Mitchell, Eastport, Me.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.
Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Lampasas, Mobile, Tampa and Key West; Saramacca, Boston; Mexico, Havana; Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga; Mandeville, Kingston; Miltiades Embiricos, Piraeus; Amelia, Vita Cuba; Chicago City, Bristol, Eng.

PHOTOGRAPHERS OF NEW ENGLAND SHOW COLOR WORK

Developments in color photography are among the interesting features of the eighteenth annual convention of the Photographers Association of New England which opened yesterday at Copley hall with about 200 in attendance. In connection with the convention today the members were given special exhibitions in local studios.

Orrin Champlain, president of the association, has offered a gold-lined silver cup to members of the organization for merit in three portraits. In the grand portrait class 23 exhibits have been entered for a solid gold medal. There is considerable competition also for the Wollensack trophy.

Another competition is for the states' class medals, the New England states each comprising an individual division. This class, for which first and second prize medals will be awarded, is for three portraits of any size. For the landscape class of three pictures a silver medal is offered, while another medal is to be awarded in the commercial photographers' class.

Prize winners are to be announced sometime today. Tonight a dinner is to be given at the Hotel Lenox.

This afternoon's program includes addresses by John I. Hoffman, secretary of the Photographers Association of America and others. Another attraction of the convention is a display of paintings by professional photographers. In addition many photograph exhibits are on display.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Chicago, for Bordeaux	Sept. 13
*United States, for Copenhagen	Sept. 14
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Sept. 16
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux	Sept. 16
*Orduna, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
*Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 19
*Kroonland, for Liverpool	Sept. 20
Milazzo, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 20
*Andania, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 23
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Sept. 23
Patria, for Naples, via Oran	Sept. 23
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
Napoli, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 25
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Sept. 28
Alaunia, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 30
California, for Glasgow	Sept. 30
Duca d'Abruzzi, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept.30
*New York, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Sept. 30
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Sept 30
Duca di Genova, for Naples-Genoa	Oct 4
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Oct. 5
*Baltic, for Liverpool	Oct. 5
*Finland, for Liverpool	Oct. 5
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	Oct. 7
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	Oct. 7
Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Oct. 7
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Oct. 12
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Oct. 12
*Ryndham, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Oct. 12
Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Oct. 14
St. Louis, for Liverpool	Oct. 14
Frederick VIII., for Copenhagen	Oct. 18
Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 21
Orduna, for Liverpool	Oct. 21
St. Paul, for Liverpool	Oct. 21
Lapland, for Liverpool	Oct. 26
United States, for Copenhagen	Oct. 26
Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Oct. 28
New York, for Liverpool	Oct. 28
Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Oct. 28

Sailings from Montreal

Carthaginian, for Glasgow	Sept. 13
Grampian, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
Pretorian, for Glasgow	Sept. 16
Saturnia, for Glasgow	Sept. 19
Ascania, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 21
Sicilian, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
Southland, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
Cassandra, for Glasgow	Sept. 26
Ausonia, for London, via Falmouth	Oct. 12
Feltria, for Bristol	Oct. 12
Athenia, for Glasgow	Oct. 17
Folia, for Bristol	Oct. 24
Saturnia, for Glasgow	Oct. 24
Ascania, for London, via Falmouth	Oct 31
Cassandra, for Glasgow	Oct. 31

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

New York, for New York	Sept. 16
Saxonia, for New York	Sept. 16
Baltic, for New York	Sept. 20
Finland, for New York	Sept. 21
Scandinavian, for Montreal	Sept. 22
Carpathia, for New York	Sept. 23
Philadelphia, for New York	Sept. 23
Adriatic, for New York	Sept 27
Northland, for Montreal	Sept. 28
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 30
Orduna, for New York	Oct. 7
Tuscania, for New York	Oct. 14
Saxonia, for New York	Oct. 21
Carpathia, for New York	Oct 28

Sailings from London

Alaunia, for New York	Sept. 14
Ausonia, for Montreal	Sept. 23
Corinthian, for Montreal	Sept. 29
Ascania, for Montreal	Oct. 14
Ausonia, for Montreal	Oct. 28

Sailings from Bristol

Feltria, for Montreal	Sept. 26
Folia, for Montreal	Oct. 3

Sailings from Glasgow

California, for New York	Sept. 15
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 29
Athenia, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Carthaginian, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Saturnia, for Montreal	Oct. 7
Tuscania, for New York	Oct. 13
Cassandra, for Montreal	Oct. 14

Sailings from Rotterdam

New Amsterdam, for New York	Sept. 13
Ryndam, for New York	Sept. 23
Noordam, for New York	Oct. 11
New Amsterdam, for New York	Oct. 25

Sailings from Bordeaux

Rochambeau, for New York	Sept. 16

Sailings from Genoa

Canopic, for Boston	Sept. 19

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York	Sept. 20
Bergensfjord, for New York	Oct. 11

Sailings from Gothenburg

Stockholm, for New York	Sept. 20

Sailings from Copenhagen

Hellig Olav, for New York	Sept. 21
Frederik VIII., for New York	Sept. 28
United States, for New York	Oct. 5
Oscar II., for New York	Oct. 19

TRANSPACIFIC SAILINGS

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Moana, for Sydney	Sept. 13
*Seiyo Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 14
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Sept. 20
Tjikembang, for Hongkong	Sept. 21
*Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 23
*Sonoma, for Sydney	Sept. 26
*Manoa, for Honolulu	Sept. 26
*China, for Hongkong	Sept. 30

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Kamakura Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 19
*Awa Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 25
*Canada Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 28

Sailings from Vancouver

*Empress of Asia, for Hongkong	Sept. 17
*Makura, for Sydney	Sept. 27
*Monteagle, for Hongkong	Sept. 30

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

*Manila Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 14
*Sado Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 19
Persia Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 19
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver	Sept. 20
*Hawaii Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 24

Sailings from Yokohama

*Yokohama Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 13
*Empress of Russia, for Vancouver	Sept. 14
Tacoma Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 21
*Anyo Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 26
*Manila Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 28
*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver	Sept. 29
*Persia Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 30

Sailings from Honolulu

*Makura, for Vancouver	Sept. 15
*China, for San Francisco	Sept. 16
*Matsonia, for San Francisco	Sept. 20
*Lurline, for San Francisco	Sept. 26
*Sierra, for San Francisco	Sept. 26

Sailings from Sydney

*Sierra, for San Francisco	Sept. 13
*Niagara, for Vancouver	Sept. 28

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Egyptian Transport, Calcutta; Sardinian, Glasgow; Dania, Christiania; Foyle, London via New York.
Sept. 15—Suveric, Calcutta; York Castle, Cape Town.
Sept. 16—Virginian, St. Nazaire; Tansan Maru, Manchester, Eng.; Merton Hall, Calcutta.
Sept. 18—Colonian, London; Isle of Lewis, Huelva.
Sept. 19—Cretic, Naples.
Sept. 20—Pruth, Liverpool.
Sept. 22—Carlsholm, Gothenburg.
Sept. 23—Devonian, Liverpool.
Sept. 25—Castlemoor, Calcutta, Mnncaster Castle; Omuta; City of Savannah, Calcutta via Cape Town.
Sept. 29—Sagamore, Liverpool.
Sept. 30—Kansas, St. Nazaire; Nobian, Manchester, Eng.

ARBITRATION OF STRIKE IN NEW YORK REFUSED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company announced last night that he would not accept the recommendation of Mayor Mitchel and the public service commission to call off the strike and arbitrate the differences between the railway and the labor unions.

Both sides said the day's developments had strengthened their positions.

The strike leaders claimed that their ranks had been augmented by the enrollment of a number of motormen and many guards and platform men. If that was so, the company had no difficulty in replacing them with strikebreakers for it operated at 5 o'clock, the hour of its maximum service, 128 trains, four more than the best it could do on Monday.

After Mayor Mitchel and the public service commission had taken steps to terminate the transit strike by urging that it be immediately declared off and that both sides arbitrate their difference, plans to continue and extend the strike were discussed at a meeting of the united labor conference of central bodies of Greater New York.

Traffic on virtually all surface lines affected by the strike was suspended again last night. Subway and elevated train service continued about normal.

The attitude of Interborough officials was shown in the afternoon at a directors' meeting, when resolutions were passed approving the stand President Shonts has taken in refusing to deal with "any labor organization which has broken any agreement with the company."

BRADFORD OPENING POSTPONED

BRADFORD, Mass.—Bradford academy has postponed the opening of the fall term to Oct. 4.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

On Thursday and Friday

Exhibiting Fall Modes in

WOMEN'S SUITS AND DRESSES

Each day the assortments of Suits and Dresses for Autumn wear become more comprehensive—each day brings fresh additions of those styles unerringly selected for their correctness—in line, in coloring, and in fine materials.

Dresses for Street and Afternoon Wear

In Jersey, Satin, Crepe de Chine, Serge and Satin, Serge and Georgette Crepe.

Suits for Street or Sport Wear

In Heather Mixtures, Wool Jersey, Velours, Worsted and Golflex.

Featuring Suits and Dresses at 29.75

Women's Suits,—of Gabardine in all the new Fall shades. Unusually attractive model—long coat with yoke, the body pleated down to belt, and finished with plain flaring skirt; two-piece skirt with slashed pockets in plain front, and pointed yoke at the back.

Special **29.75**

Women's Dresses,—three different new styles, in Wool Jersey. Designed on straight-hanging lines brought in at the waist with a loose belt; some trimmed with fur or wool embroidery; fancy pockets, pointed or shirred. Smart models in all the leading Fall shades.

Special **29.75**

at HAHNE'S—The 58th Anniversary Sale

Continues till Saturday Night, Sept. 16

Silks in this Sale Worth Coming Many Miles to Secure

If there were nothing else but silks in this great 58th Anniversary Sale, it would still be a notable event. See these splendid $2.00 Taffetas for $1.59, the lustrous $1.39 Crepe de Chines for 98c, the rich $1.50 Black Satin de Chines for $1.19, and the rest, and you'll begin to see reason for the enthusiasm of others over this Silk sale.

$2.00 Taffeta Silk 36 inches wide—made by one of the best-known silk manufacturers in America, whose name is known in every household. This is without exception one of the best silk offers we have made in many a day. Shown in navy blue and black only. This taffeta must be seen to be appreciated—quantity limited, so come early—our $2 quality; Anniversary Sale price..... $1.59

$1.39 All-Silk Crepe de Chine 40 inches wide—closely woven, bright and lustrous; may be had in black, white, pink, maize, light blue, gray, Copenhagen, delft, champagne, medium brown, black and navy blue; usually sold at $1.39; Anniversary Sale Price.. 98c

$1.50 Black Satin de Chine—36 inches wide, a cloth of exceptional quality.. $1.19

$1.75 Black Gros de Londres—36 inches wide — fine close weave ... $1.48

$2.50 Black Dress Velvet — 24 inches wide (imported)—a very superior quality; in this Sale at... $1.79

$1.50 Taffeta Silk—35 in. wide—a cloth of superior weight .. $1.19

$1.25 Black Taffeta—35 inches wide—chiffon finish ... 98c

$1.69 Black Dress Satin — 40 inches wide—good weight—a rich black with high lustrous finish; usually $1.69; Anniversary Sale Price $1.29

$1.50 Black Chiffon Finished Taffeta—35 inches wide—a good weight, bright lustrous finish ... $1.19

$1.75 Black Satin Duchess—36 inches wide; Sale Price $1.39

$1.75 Satin Charmeuse—40 in. wide—firmly constructed of fine weave; bright satin finish ... $1.49

Broad, New and Halsey Sts., NEWARK, N. J.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

GOOD SPURT IS MADE BY SPECIALTIES

War Issues and Other Industrials Again Most Active in Stock Market — Gulf Common Reaches New High Level

Many New York stocks began today's session at a higher level than they closed yesterday afternoon. Numerous reactions soon took place, which gave the whole list an irregular character. Specialties and some of the war issues came back into prominence, and, in fact, were by far the best gainers in the early dealings.

Railway Steel Spring rose two points. The American Hide & Leather stocks, American Smelting, Goodrich, American Sugar, American Beet Sugar, Maxwell common, Mexican Petroleum, Republic Iron & Steel and United States Rubber common were leaders in the first advance. The advantages in practically all these stocks were cut down before the end of the first 15 minutes or so.

The Boston market was fairly active and higher as a rule. United Fruit sold lower. Gulf common, Arizona Commercial, American Zinc, Shannon and St. Mary's Mineral Land advanced but did not stay at the best in all cases.

At the end of the first half-hour both markets were advancing again.

Pronounced strength was displayed by Union Pacific and Reading after the first hour, and this encouraged the buying of other rails. A stronger tone developed throughout the list before midday. Union Pacific moved up more than 2 points to 142½. Reading, after opening off ¼ at 110½, advanced nearly 2 points. Southern Pacific gained more than a point. The Wabash issues were in good demand.

Maxwell was a strong feature of the industrials. It opened up ⅞ at 83½ and advanced 4 points further before midday. Pittsburgh Coal opened up a point at 28 and advanced 3 points further. The preferred also was higher. International Paper issues became weak before midday. The common opened off ¼ at 30 and declined to 28½. The preferred was off ⅛ at the opening at 94⅞, improved ⅛ and dropped 4 points. Bethlehem Steel opened up ¾ at 525 and advanced to 540.

Alaska Gold was a strong feature of the Boston market. After opening unchanged at 14, it advanced about 2 points before midday. Gulf common opened up ½ at 89¾, receded ½ and went to 90½. The low-priced coppers were in moderate demand. Arizona Commercial opened up ¼ at 13 and advanced a point further.

Gulf common got up to 92 on the local exchange before the beginning of the last hour. Further gains were recorded by the coppers. The New York market got considerably stronger. Texas Company had a marked advance. Steel was selling around its record high figure.

New York total sales, 1,257,300 shares; $3,255,000 bonds.

NEW YORK CURB PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market stock prices are: Aetna Explo 11@11¾, Ariz Copperfields 2⅞@3¼, Barnett Oil 2¾@3, Booth 12@14, Boston Mont 94@98, Butler Chemical 4½@4¾, Butte Copper & Zinc 5¼@5¾, Caledonia 57@59, Emma Copper 60@65, Flemish Lynn 1¼@1⅝, Goldfield Consolidated 78@80, Grant Motors 7@8, Howe Sound 5@5¼.

Hupp Motors 6¼@6⅝, Inspiration Needles 1⅝@1⅞, Jerome Verde 2½@⅝, Jerome Victor 2⅞@3, Jumbo Ext 37@40, Kapo Mfg 3@6, N Y Okla Oil 1@1⅛, Magma 16⅞@17, Maxim 4¾@5¼, McKinley Dar 58@62, Midvale Steel 70@70⅛, Mo-jave Tung 4@4½, Mont Gold 94c @$1, Mother Lode 34@35, Nipissing 7⅛@7¾, Omar 68@72, Okla Prod 7⅜ @7⅝.

Peerless Motors 24@25; Rex 28@29; Sen Toy 13@15; Sapulpa 9½@10; Saxon Motors 72@76; Submarine Boat 39⅛@40; Success 33@35; United Motors 64¼@¾; United Western Oil 1@1⅛; Victoria Oil 1¼@⅝; White Oak 4@6; Zinc Con 4@¼; Cosden Oil 16⅛ @17; Cosden Oil & Gas 12⅞@13⅛; do pfd 4⅞@5⅛; Chevrolet 193@200; Kathedion 15@17; Stutz 7⅜@½; White Motors 54⅜@¾; Federal Oil 1 3-16@1¼; Cal Jerome 1 3-16@5-16.

CHICAGO BOARD CLOSED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Board of Trade was closed today on account of the primary elections.

WEATHER

(Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau)

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Thursday; moderate westerly winds.

For New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	64	10 a. m.	71
12 noon	77	2 p. m.	80

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	58	New Orleans	72
Buffalo	60	New York	64
Chicago	58	Philadelphia	64
Cincinnati	64	Pittsburgh	62
Denver	48	Portland, Me.	60
Des Moines	50	Portland, Ore.	52
Jacksonville	72	San Francisco	58
Kansas City	60	St. Louis	62
Nantucket	66	Washington	62

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises..... 5:22 | High water.
Sun sets..... 5:58 | 12:00 p.m.
Length of day..12:36 | Moon rises..6:33 p.m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:28 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
AjaxRubber	64	66½	64	66½
Alaska Gold	14	16	14	16
Alaska Ju	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Allis-Chal	24⅞	26½	24¼	26
Allis-Chal pf	79⅜	80⅜	79¼	80⅜
Am Ag Chem	79⅞	80⅜	79⅝	80⅛
A A Chem pf	102	102	102	102
Am B Sugar	94½	95	93⅜	95
Am Beet Sug pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
Am Can	65¼	66⅝	64⅜	65½
Am Can pf	114½	114½	114¼	114¼
Am Car Fy	64¼	65	63	65
A Car Fy pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Am C Prod	151½	151½	150⅞	150⅞
Am Cot Oil	53¾	54½	53¾	54½
Am H & L	13	13¼	12	12⅜
Am H & L pf	65¾	66¼	64	64
Am Ice Sec	29⅜	29⅜	29	29¼
Am Linseed	24¼	24¾	24	24¼
Am Lins'd pf	53	53⅝	53⅞	53
Am Loco	78½	80¾	78	80¾
Am Loco pf	106¼	106½	105¼	105½
Am Smelt'g	103½	108⅞	107½	108½
Am Smelt pf	114	114	114	114
AmSSecA pf	96	96	96	96
AmSSecB pf	86⅛	86⅝	87⅛	86⅝
Am Steel Fy	57⅜	57⅜	57	57
Am Sugar	111½	112¾	111	111
Am Tel & Tel	132½	132⅝	132¼	132½
Am Woolen	50⅝	50¾	50¼	50¼
Am Wool pf	98½	98½	98½	98½
Am Writ pf	33¾	33¼	32	32
Am Zinc	40¼	40½	39⅛	39⅛
Am Zinc pf	78½	78¾	78½	78¾
Anaconda	88⅝	89	88⅛	89
Atchison	103½	104¾	103⅜	104½
Atchison pf	99	99	99	99
At Coast Li	112½	113½	112½	112½
At Gulf ctf	90	94¼	89⅜	94¼
At Gulf pf ctf	67½	69	67	69
Bald Loco	83	89½	81¾	89½
Balt & Ohio	85¾	86⅞	85½	86¾
Batopilas	2	2	2	2
B & Ohio pf	73	73⅜	73	73⅜
Beth Steel	525	554½	525	554½
BF Goodrich	72⅞	73¾	72	72¾
Burns Bros	78	78	78	78
Butte & Sup	67⅞	69⅞	68½	68½
Can Pacific	177	177⅞	177	177⅞
Ct Leather	62⅛	63⅜	61¼	63⅛
C Leather pf	114	114	114	114
Chan Motor	110	111	110	111
Ches & Ohio	61⅜	62⅝	61¼	62⅜
CM & St Paul	92½	94	92½	93¼
C M & St P pf	124½	124½	124½	124½
Chi R I & Pac	16⅞	17⅝	16⅞	17¼
Chi & G West	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
C & G West pf	36	36	36	36
Chi & N W	125	125	125	125
Chile Cop	20⅛	20⅝	20	20⅝
Chino Cop	55⅞	56¼	55½	56¼
Cl Peab'y pf	103	108	108	108
Col Fuel	53	53	51½	51½
Col South	30	30	30	30
Col So 1st pf	56½	56½	56	56
Con Can	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
Con Gas	136½	137¼	136½	137⅛
Corn Prod	15½	16½	15¼	16¼
Corn Prod pf	91½	92½	91½	9 ½
Cruc Steel	54½	93	93⅝	93
Cruc Steel pf	119	119⅝	119	119⅜
Cub-Am Sug	252	252	250	250
Cuban C Sug	59	61½	57¾	59½
Cuban C S pf	95¾	96	95⅜	96
Del & Hudson	152	152	152	152
Det Uni Rys	120⅛	120⅜	120⅛	120⅜
Domes Min	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
Erie	37¼	37⅜	37	37⅜
Erie 1st pf	52½	53⅛	52¼	52⅞
Erie 2d pf	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
F M & S	22⅛	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞
F M & S pf	44	46	44	46
Gen Chem pf	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
Gen Electric	172¼	172¼	171¾	171¾
Gen Motors	645	697	645	697
G Motors pf	127½	127½	126⅝	126⅝
Granby Min	87	88	87	87½
Gt Nor Ore	42¼	42¼	40½	41⅞
Gt Nor pf	116¾	117	116½	116¾
Green Can	50¼	50½	49⅝	49⅝
Gulf States	88¾	93	88¾	90¼
Gulf Sta 1 pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
Gulf Sta 2 pf	94	94½	94	94½
Harv of N J	116½	116½	11 ½	116⅛
Ill Central	101	101¼	101	101⅛
Inspiration	61¼	61⅜	60⅜	61⅜
Int Ag Corp	17½	17½	16¾	16¾
Int Ag Cor pf	52⅜	52¾	50	50
Int Con Cor	16⅝	16½	16	16
Int C Cor pf	71⅝	72¾	72⅝	72¾
Int Mer Mar	48	48	47	48
I Mer Mar pf	121⅞	121⅞	119⅜	120¾
In Nickel Ct	45	46	45	45¾
In Paper	30	30	28¼	29
In Paper pf	94⅞	95	91	94⅛
Kan City So	24½	25¼	24½	25¼
Kelley Tires	80⅞	82⅞	81	81
Kenne Cop	54	55½	53⅝	55⅜
Kings Co El	127¾	127¾	126	126
Lack Steel	84½	84⅜	83¾	83¾
L E & W	18	18	18	13
Lee R & T Ct	49½	49½	48⅝	49
Lehigh Val	79¼	80½	79¼	79⅞
Louis & N	128½	128½	128½	128½
Mackay pf	67	67	67	67
Max Motor	83½	88¾	83½	88½
Maxwell 1 pf	87½	87⅝	86	86
Maxwell 2 pf	54½	56¾	54½	56
May Co	61	61	61	61
Mex Petrol	113¼	113¾	111	113
Miami	37⅛	37¾	37	37¾
MSP & SSM	121	122½	121	122½
Mo Pacific	4	4	4	4⅜
Mo Pac wi	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Mon Power	91¼	91¾	91	91
Mo Pac Ct	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Nat Biscuit	120¾	121¼	120¾	121¼
Nat C & S	83	83	83	83
Nat Enamel	27½	29¾	27¼	29
Nat Lead	67⅜	69⅝	67	69¼
Nat Lead pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Nevada Con	22¾	23	22¾	22⅞
NY Air Brake	139¾	142¼	139¾	142¼
N Y Central	104½	106	104¼	105¼
NYNH&H	57⅞	58	57⅜	58½
N & W	129	130	129	129¾
Northern Pac	109⅜	110½	109⅜	110⅜
Nt Silver	7	7¼	7	7¼
O & W	26¼	26¾	26	26¼
Pacific Mail	29½	30	28¼	29⅜
Pennsylvania	55⅜	56	55⅝	55⅝
Peoples Gas	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Phila Co	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Pitts Coal	28	31	28	30⅛
Pitts Coal ctf	28½	30¾	28½	29¾
Pitts Coal pf	103	103	103	103
Pitts Coal pf ctf	102½	103	102½	103
Pressed Steel	58½	59	58	59
Press Steel pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
Public Service	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼
Pullman	165	165	165	165
Ray Con	25¼	26	25	26
Reading	110½	112¼	110¼	111½
Rdg 1st pf	42½	42½	42½	42½
Rdg 2d pf	45⅞	46	45½	45½
Republic I&S	67¼	67½	65⅝	66½
Repub I&S pf	115	115¾	115	115¾
Rumely	14	14	14	14
Ry Steel Sp	52	52½	51¼	52¼
Ry Stl Sp pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Seaboard A L	15⅜	15⅝	14½	14½
Sears-Roebuck	210	210	210	210
Shattuck Ari	30¾	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞
Sloss Sheffield	58¾	58⅞	57½	58½
Sloss-Shef pf	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾
So Pacific	97⅝	98¾	97⅝	98½
So P R S	184½	186	184½	186
So Ry	23	24	23	23⅞
So Ry pf	66⅛	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛
Stnd Milling pf	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Studebaker	123¾	129	123⅜	129
Studebaker pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Tenn Copper	26⅞	27	25¾	26½
Texas Co	204¾	205½	203	204
Texas Pacific	11	11	11	11
Third Ave	61¾	61¾	60⅜	61½
Underwood	101	101	101	101
Union B&P	10⅞	11	10¼	10¼
Union B&P pf	58	58	57¼	58
Union Pacific	140½	142¾	140⅛	142¼
U P pf	80¼	80¼	80⅛	80¼
United Fruit	164	164	163⅛	163¾
U S C I P	22⅝	22⅝	22	22
U S Realty	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
U S R & R	1⅝	3⅛	1⅝	2½
U S R & R pf	1⅝	3½	1⅝	2½
U S Rubber	61	61⅞	60	60¾
U S Rubber pf	112½	113⅛	112½	113⅛
USS&R	79	79	77½	78⅝
U S Steel	104¾	105¾	104	105¼
U S Steel pf	119	119⅜	119	119⅜
Utah Copper	87½	88⅜	87	88
Utah Sec	18¾	19¼	18¼	19¼
Va-Car Chem	43¼	43¼	43	43
Va I C & C	54	54	54	54
Va-C Chem pf	111	111	111	111
Wabash	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13½
Wabash A pf	48½	50⅝	48½	50¼
Wabash B pf	26½	27¾	26½	27¼
W Maryland	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
West Union	97	97	96⅝	96⅝
Westinghouse	63⅛	63⅜	62⅛	63⅛
W & L E 1st pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Willys-Overlnd	47¼	48	47	47¾
Woolworth	137½	137½	137½	137½
Wor Pump	32	34	32	34
Wor Pump pf B	63¼	65½	63¼	64¼

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Aetna	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
American Oil	25c	25c	25c
Bolivar	72c	71c	72c
Boston Arizona	3	2⅞	2⅞
Boston Ely	1½	1¼	1⅜
Boston Montana	97c	94c	95c
Butte London	62c	60c	60c
Calumet-Corbin	3½c	2½c	3½c
Calumet Jerome	1½	1⅜	1⅜
Calumet-Montana	75c	75c	75c
Champion	16c	12c	14c
Chief	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Columbus	52c	51c	51c
Crystal Copper	1⅛	90c	1⅛
Cuban Cement	18¼	18¼	18⅜
Davis Daly	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
Earle Eagle	30c	30c	30c
First National Copper	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
Fortuna	23c	21c	21c
Gas	14c	14c	14c
Gilpin	22c	20c	22c
Golden Star	43c	39c	43c
Gold Cup	84c	81c	84c
Gold Lake	16c	14c	14c
Homa Oil	84c	82c	84c
Houghton	1¾	1¾	1¾
Humboldt	2	2	2
Inspiration Needles	1½	1⅛	1⅛
Iron Cap	4	3½	3½
do pf	6	6	6
Jerome Verde	2½	2⅛	2⅛
Kruger	18c	18c	18c
Majestic	58c	58c	58c
McKinley	70c	70c	70c
Mexican Metals	30c	35c	35c
Midas	34c	31c	32c
Mojave Tungsten	4½	4¼	4⅜
Nevada Douglas	1¼	1⅛	1½
New Cornelia	15½	15	15½
Nixon	48c	43c	45c
Ohio Copper	9c	6c	9c
Oneco	75c	75c	75c
Onondaga	1¾	1¼	1¾
Porcupine Premier	24c	23c	23c
Portland Cement	18⅝	17½	18¼
do pref	35	34	34⅝
Rex Consolidated	30c	30c	30c
Rilla	18c	16c	17c
Silver Pick	20c	20c	20c
Silver Tip	9c	9c	9c
Smokey	35c	35c	35c
Southw Miami part pd	2	2	2
Submarine Signal	25	25	25
Truro Steel	4¼	3⅞	4¼
United Verde Ex	44½	39½	42¼
Venture	58c	55c	58c
Zinc	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛

PULLMAN EARNINGS RISE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Pullman company's annual report will show some gain in gross and net earnings. Sleeping car department more than made up the loss sustained in the manufacturing department. Summer tourist travel has been excellent.

George W. Kittredge, chief engineer of the New York Central system with headquarters at Grand Central station, New York, is a South station business visitor.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Ahmeek	105	105	105	105
Alaska	14	16	14	15¼
Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
*Allouez	67	67½	66¾	67¼
Am Ag Chem	80	80	80	80
Am Ag Ch pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
Am Pneumatic	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Am Sugar	111¾	112	111¾	111¾
Am Tel	132⅞	132⅞	132½	132¾
Am Woolen	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Am Wool pf	98⅞	99	98¼	99
Am Zinc	40¼	40½	39½	39¾
Am Zinc pf	78½	78½	78	78
Anaconda	88⅞	89	88¼	89
Ariz Com	13	14	13	13⅜
Atl Gulf & W I	89¾	91½	89¼	90¾
Atl Gulf pf	67½	63¾	66¾	68¾
Bost Elevated	73	73	73	73
Boston & Maine	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾
Bos & Worc	4½	4½	4½	4½
Bos & Worc pf	45	45	45	45
Butte & Balak	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
Butte & Sup	69¼	69¾	69	69¼
Calumet & Ariz	71¾	71¾	71	71
Cal & Hecla	555	555	555	555
Centennial	19	19	19	19
Cliff Mining	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Conn River	127	127	127	127
Copper Range	62¾	63	62½	63
Daly West	2½	2½	2½	2½
East Butte	16¾	16½	16¼	16½
Fitchburg pf	70¾	71	70¾	71
Franklin	8	9	8	9
Ga Ry & E	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
Granby	87	88	87	88
Greene-Can	50	50¼	50	50
Hancock	13¾	14	13½	13½
Indiana	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Isle Royale	30½	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜
Keweenaw	6	6½	6	6½
Lake Copper	14	14⅜	14	14
La Salle	4	4	4	4
Mason Valley	2⅜	2⅜	2	2
Mass	13¾	14¾	13¾	14½
Mass Elec	6	6	6	6
Mass Elec pf	36	36	35¾	35¾
Mass Gas pf	79	79	79	79
Mergenthaler	161	161	160	160
Michigan	4	4	4	4
Mohawk	91	91½	91	91
Nevada Cons	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
New Eng Tel	127⅜	127⅝	127¼	127⅝
N E Tel rts	4.10	4.15	4.10	4.15
New Arcadian	7	7⅜	7	7¼
N E Cot Yarn	25	25	25	25
N E Cot Yarn pf	52½	52½	52½	52½
New Idria	14	14½	14	14½
Nipissing	7¾	8¾	7¾	8½
North Butte	22	22	20⅝	21¼
Northern (N H)	105	105	105	105
North Lake	2⅛	2¼	2	2¼
N Y N H & H	58	58	58	58
Old Dominion	71¾	72	71½	71½
Osceola	91	91½	91	91½
Pond Creek Coal	16	16	15½	15⅞
Pullman	165	165	165	165
Quincy	90	91	90	91
Ray Cons	24¾	26	24¾	26
Santa Fe	2⅞	3	2½	2⅝
Shannon	10	10½	10	10⅜
South Lake	6	6⅜	6	6
St Mary's	81	81	80⅜	80⅞
Superior	17½	18⅜	17	18
Sup & Boston	5⅛	5¾	5	5⅝
Swift & Co	151⅓	151⅓	150	151
Tamarack	37¼	37¼	35	37
Torrington	52	52¼	52	52¼
Torrington pf	30½	30½	30½	30½
Trinity	6½	6½	6½	6½
Tuolumne	48c	60c	48c	60c
Uni Shoe Mac	55	55	54½	54½
Uni Shoe M pf	30½	30½	30¼	30¼
United Fruit	163	164	163	164
U S Smelting	78⅞	78⅞	77½	78½
U S Smelting pf	51½	52	51¼	52
U S Steel	104⅞	105⅜	104¼	105¼
U S Steel pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
Utah-Apex	4¾	4½	4⅜	4½
Utah Cons	13¾	14	13¾	14
Utah Copper	87½	87⅝	87½	87½
Utah Metal	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7¾
Ventura	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
Victoria	4	4	4	4
West End	56½	56½	56½	56½
Western Union	96⅛	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛
Winona	5½	5¾	5¼	5⅞
Wolverine	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅝
Wyandot	1½	1½	1½	1½

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel [illegible]	91¾	91¾	91¾
Am Tel & Tel c[illegible]s	110½	110½	110½
Atl Gulf & W I	84¼	83¾	83¾
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	96¾	96¼	96¾
N E Tel 5s 1932	101¾	101½	101½
Pond Creek 6s	96	96	96
Swift & Co 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
U S Sm 6s	112¾	112½	112¾
Western Tel 5s	100½	100½	100½

LONDON METAL MARKET

LONDON, England — Metal prices are: Spot copper £114 10s, up £3 10s; futures £110 10s, up £2 10s; electro £132, unchanged; sales, spot 25 tons, futures 125 tons. Spot tin £169 15s, up 5s; futures £170 12s 6d, up 2s 6d; Straits £169 17s 6d, up 2s 6d; sales, spot tin 40, futures 90 tons. Spot lead £30, unchanged, futures £28 15s, unchanged, spot spelter £54, up £2; future spelter £47, up £2.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 68, up ⅛c.

LONDON, England — Bar silver 32⅝d, up 1-16d.

PROVISIONS

U. S. PRODUCE REPORTS

Improving demand for cantaloupes, apples, peaches potatoes and onions is reported by telegraph yesterday from cities throughout the country to the local office of markets and rural organization of the United States department of agriculture. Eight carloads of cantaloupes arrived in Boston from the West. The market was unsettled and the demand good. A fair market with a good demand is reported in Cincinnati where 12 carloads from the West were received. In St. Louis one carload from Colorado arrived in a steady market with a moderate demand.

Peaches arrived in two carloads from the South, two from California, one from Ohio and one from Rhode Island, at the Boston markets yesterday. A weak market with a good demand for good stock is reported. From Buffalo an active market and a good demand for good stock is reported. Wagon receipts are reported as liberal. In Pittsburgh two carloads from Ohio were received and there were 10 held. The market there has a better feeling but no advance yet, although the demand is improving.

Approximately 300 packages of apples arrived by freight in Boston yesterday. The market was steady and the demand good for good stock. Most of the receipts are local stock. In Cleveland one car is reported as received and the market strong with a brisk demand. St. Louis markets report one carload from West Virginia arriving late Monday and approximately 3100 packages coming from Illinois by boat. Two boats were due, although the sales were very few on account of late delivery. The demand was good for good stock.

Only 49 carloads of new Maine potatoes arrived in Boston yesterday, although the market was strengthening with a good demand. The receipts were heavy in Detroit and the market active. In Pittsburgh the market was fair with a limited demand. Six carloads of onions arrived in Boston. In New York there was a moderate demand for Massachusetts onions. The market was active in Philadelphia with a good demand.

Arrivals

Str Nantucket, Norfolk, 5 bbls potatoes, 5 pkgs figs.

Str Ontario, due here Thursday, Norfolk, has 2 bbls potatoes, 30 bskts beans, 32 bbls squash.

Str Chippewa, due here Thursday, Jacksonville, has 28 crts pineapples.

Boston Receipts

Today—Apples 2233 bbls 998 bxs, cranberries 46 bbls, berries 50 cts, peaches 4212 cts, cantaloupes 1 car, watermelons 19 cars, California oranges 855 bxs, lemons 396 bxs, California small fruit 23 cars, pineapples 128 cts, grapes 9063 carriers, raisins 25 bxs, figs 5 pkgs, potatoes 42,504 bush, sweet potatoes 186 bbls, onions 7066 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 1149 pkgs, last year 700 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $8.40@9; special short patents $9.35 @9.50; fancy, $9.75; spring clears in sacks, $7.25@7.60; winter patents, $7.85@8.85; winter clears, $7@8.40; winter straights, $7.25@8.60; Kansas patents in sacks, $7.70@8.50.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 99½c; No. 3 yellow 99c; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, 98½@99c; No. 3 yellow, 98@98½c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 58½c; No. 2 clipped white, 56½c; No. 3 clipped white, 55½c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 56@56½c; fancy 38 lbs, 55½@56c; regular 38 lbs, 54½@55c; regular 36 lbs, 54@54½c.

Millfeed — Middlings, $27.50@30; spring bran, $26.25@26.75; winter bran, $26.50@27; mixed feed, $28@31; red dog, $36.50; cotton seed meal, $37 @39.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4.90; bolted, $4.85; bag meal, $1.90@1.92; cracked corn, $1.92 @1.94; oatmeal, rolled, $5.90; cut and ground, $6.49.

Hay—No. 1, $21@21.50; No. 2, $18.50 @19.50; No. 3, $16@17.50; stock hay, $15@16; alfalfa, $17@22.

Straw—Oat, $9; rye, $14.15.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $5.50@ 5.75; red kidneys, $5.50@5.75; yellow eyes, $4.40@4.50; Scotch green peas, $3.45; California small white, $6; Canadian peas, $2.90; lima beans, 6½c lb.

Onions—Native per box, $1.25@ 1.50; Connecticut river, per 100-lb bag, $2@2.25.

Potatoes—Maine, $2@2.10 per 2-bu bag; sweets, Norfolk, $1.50@1.75.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 34@34½c; western creamery extras, 33½@34c; western firsts 32@33c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 46@47c; eastern extras, 44@45c; western extras, 38@40c; western prime firsts 33@34c; western firsts, 31@32c; storage extras, 29@30c; storage firsts, 27½@28½c.

Fruits—Oranges, late Valencias, $3.50@4.50 per box; grapefruit, $2.50 @3; blueberries, 15@17c; cantaloupes, $1.50@3 crt; flats 75c@$1.10; watermelons, 20@35c each; peaches, $1.50@2 per 6-bskt carrier, bskt 65c@$1; grapes, black

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

GREATER ACTIVITY NOTED IN THE WOOL MARKET

Usual Discount in Prices Not Granted by Dealers in Dull Season—Shipments From England Average Well—Mills Resuming Operations

There has lately been more activity in the local wool market than for several weeks. The situation for some time past has been an unusual one. Dealers have not granted the discount in prices which usually follow such a dull season of buying. On the contrary, they seem content to store up their goods, feeling certain that the time is coming when buyers will be forced into the market by depleted stocks.

As for August shipments from England, figures average well with those of previous months. Great Britain contributed 22,700 pounds, while the colonies furnished 14,762 pounds of wool. There were only 37,700 square yards in carpet shipments for August, showing a slight decrease over those of the previous month. The same is true of worsted materials which showed a smaller amount for August than for July. It is interesting to note that woolen fabrics showed an increase of about 47,000 yards for the month's shipments.

In several states in this country mills that have been idle or experienced a dull season through strikes, are starting up for the manufacture of blankets, which means large supplies of high-grade wools being diverted to this industry.

In less than a month the carpet wool trade ought to show much activity. Conditions point in this direction, on account of recent information received to the effect that stock on hand is diminishing rapidly.

It is rather gratifying to learn that Australia would be very willing to trade with the United States in the wool market if the mother country would only allow it. Australia sees the trade of this country being absorbed by South America and South Africa and knowing what heavy buyers dealers have been in her own market she wonders if this trade will seek its old channels or be content with the new in the event of peace.

The fast colors on cheap suitings are making the light weight season's goods sell well now, both on initial and repeat orders. There are very small concessions, however, being granted on repeat orders, even in cases where dealers have placed good sized orders in the beginning.

Firm prices are being maintained in all lines. Quotations on territory wools, scoured basis, follow, although no extraordinary amounts have changed hands lately: Fine staple is bringing 85@8c; quarter-blood staple, 73@75c; half-blood staple, 85@87c; three eighths blood staple, 78@80c; fine clothing, 78@80c, and fine medium clothing, 75@77c. On Ohio fleeces, fine unwashed delaines are quoted at 30@31c; washed delaines, 39@40c.

A little more activity is looked for soon in pulled wools, which have been rather neglected of late. For B supers the quotations are from 63@68c, and for AA, 80@83c.

Smaller shipments are being received from abroad, pending the question as to whether the government of Great Britain is to take over the control of its own wool clip. Only 256,985 pounds of foreign wool were recorded last week.

REPUBLIC STEEL EARNINGS ARE MOUNTING HIGH

There are few of the steel stocks that have had a more sensational rise in the recent bull market than Republic Iron & Steel. From a low of 42 late in July the stock has risen more than 25 points, when it crossed 67. Back of this rise is an attractive story of large earnings for the present time.

A Boston interest with a reputation for conservatism said that in its opinion Republic Iron & Steel is now earning an amount on the common stock about equivalent to the present price of the stock. This indicates an exceptional earnings statement for the last quarter of the year.

In the first half of the current year Republic earned $17 a share on the common, allowing the preferred its regular 7 per cent dividend. As a matter of fact there was 2 per cent extra paid out on that issue, which brings the actual amount available for distribution on the common to about $15 a share.

For the last half year it is estimated that approximately $25 a share will be earned on the common, but not all of this is available, as there still remains 4 per cent to be paid on account of back preferred dividends. This figure is interesting as affording a practical estimate of the present rate of earnings, and the statistician quoted earlier is practically confirmed in his estimate. In other words, earnings of $15 a share on the common for the last quarter alone, exclusive of back preferred dividends, seem probable.

NET SHORTAGE OF IDLE CARS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Railway Association reports that on Sept. 1 there was net shortage of idle cars on lines of the United States and Canada of 14,281, compared with a net surplus of 9762 on Aug. 1, a change of 24,043. On Sept. 1 there was a net shortage of box cars of 14,622, compared with a net shortage of 7777 the month previous. The net coal car shortage on Sept. 1 was 10,821, compared with a net surplus of 1024, and the net surplus of flat cars stood at 128, compared with 335.

BRITISH FOOD PRICES ADVANCE

Combined average advance of British prices as registered by index numbers of the Statist and Economist was 3½ per cent in August. Cumulative advance since January, 1916, has been 9 per cent, according to the Statist, compared with 28 per cent increase for year ended Dec. 31, 1915. Since June, 1914, foodstuffs have advanced 71 per cent and materials 63 per cent.

CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Wednesday—	1916	1915
Exchanges	$31,296,73?	$24,021,368
Balances	3,541,374	1,344,544

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $9794.

TOURIST TRAVEL GREATER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Wisconsin and Colorado have had the biggest resort season in its history. Colorado tourist travel is estimated at 175,000 or 50 per cent over last year

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY GREAT GROUPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The usual monthly statement of the foreign trade of the United States by bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, shows imports and exports by great groups during July, 1916, and seven months ended July, 1916, as follows (000 omitted):

IMPORTS

	July 1916	July 1915
Crude mat. for use in manufacturing	$70,476	$57,736
Foodstuffs in crude condition & food animals	16,587	16,464
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	32,915	23,907
Manufs for further use in manufacturing	33,969	23,542
Manufactures ready for consumption	27,264	21,148
Miscellaneous	1,308	462
Total imports	$182,722	$143,244

	7 months 1916	7 months 1915
Crude mat. for use in manufacturing	$646,579	$382,005
Foodstuffs in crude condition & food animals	138,225	128,970
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	230,197	183,712
Manufs for further use in manufacturing	247,561	140,751
Manufactures ready for consumption	193,308	166,415
Miscellaneous	11,946	7,198
Total imports	$1,467,819	$1,009,054

EXPORTS

	July 1916	July 1915
Crude mat. for use in manufacturing	$50,850	$26,736
Foodstuffs in crude condition & food animals	22,034	16,602
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	49,610	47,622
Manufs for further use in manufacturing	78,031	42,133
Manufactures ready for consumption	232,947	118,800
Miscellaneous	7,295	12,767
Foreign merchandise exported	4,672	4,311
Total exports	$445,472	$268,974

	7 months 1916	7 months 1915
Crude mat. for use in manufacturing	$343,989	$341,195
Foodstuffs in crude condition & food animals	225,070	263,439
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	375,479	362,830
Manufs for further use in manufacturing	469,305	245,024
Manufactures ready for consumption	1,432,005	640,163
Miscellaneous	46,862	74,847
Foreign merchandise exported	33,508	33,282
Total exports	$2,926,221	1,970,783

Exports of horses for July were $5,602,-522; of mules, $1,627,682. Seven months' exports of horses were $32,780,150 and mules $12,150,485.

NATIONAL CITY BANK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In giving National City Bank permission to establish a branch at Petrograd, Russian prime minister required the bank to deposit security to extent of 5,000,000 rubles, or $2,500,000.

GERMAN LINES MAY MERGE

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Vossische Zeitung is quoted in Berlin dispatch as stating that after the war the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship lines will be combined.

GASOLINE PRICE REDUCTION

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Gasoline has been reduced 1 cent a gallon, to 22 cents, tank wagon basis.

TEN DOLLARS A SHARE FOR TORRINGTON

Period Ended Aug. 31 Prosperous—Cash on Hand $351,717 Compared With $278,581 on Sept. 1 Last Year

The annual report of the Torrington Company states that earnings for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1916, were about $10 a share on the common stock, exclusive of any earnings of the Splitdorf Electrical Company. Cash on hand Aug. 31, 1916, was $351,717, compared with $278,581 on Sept. 1, 1915. Receipts and expenditures compare as follows:

Receipts—	1916	1915
Dividends	$888,430	$340,448
Rent	110,000	110,000
Int on Tor. bonds owned	2,900	175
Accounts receivable	3,775	1,000
Loans to subs. repaid	23,000	10,000
Int and other receipts	9,878	9,477
Total	1,037,983	471,100
Expenditures—		
Dividends	350,000	350,000
Interest on bonds	15,300	28,025
Salaries and expenses	31,816	31,697
Torrington bonds bought	396,000	32,000
Accrued int. and prems.	19,305	477
Investments	105,772	17,500
Accounts receivable	4,025	1,000
Taxes	5,855	4,469
Loans to subs., repaid	23,000	......
Other disbursements	13,774	2,826
Total	$964,847	$467,994

President Alvord says: The year has been a prosperous one. Your subsidiaries have generally been making and selling up to their capacity, so that the earnings are in excess of any previous year.

We are sorry that we can make no report in regard to the German company. The last that we heard from there was that they were running a very little in one department, that they had paid off their mortgage and paid for their new plant.

The English business is prosperous, but we are unable to report very exactly as to profits, owing to the unknown factor of war taxes. Control of the English factory has been assumed by the government; but we do not understand that this greatly affects us, as its actual operation continues under the usual management.

The business of the Standard Company has shown a very considerable increase in volume and profit.

We have increased the factory in Canada and it is on a profitable basis.

Your company purchased during the year $396,000 and acquired by dividend of subsidiary $76,000, total $472,000, of your own bonds, which, in addition to the $457,000 that you held before, leaves your bond issue $71,000 instead of $1,000,000, the original issue. It is the purpose of your directors to pay into the New England Trust Company during September an amount sufficient to meet the remaining bonds at their maturity with interest.

The earnings of your company and its subsidiaries for the past year, partially estimated, are about $10 a share on your common stock. This is exclusive of any earnings of the Splitdorf Electrical Company.

REASONS FOR STRENGTH OF BETHLEHEM

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Strength of Bethlehem Steel stock is attributed to assurances that net earnings in the current year will be fully up to the expectations of the management. Earnings since the first of the year indicate that net profits for the full year will be $60,000,000 or more. Large sums will be deducted for depreciation and new construction, but there will still remain an enormous surplus. It is estimated that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation now has on its books a gross business of close to $250,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that it has been working old orders off the books to the extent of approximately $20,000,000 gross a month.

Big earnings for Bethlehem in the first half of next year are now assured. This is in contrast with the sentiment in certain quarters early in the year that Bethlehem's prosperity might not extend into the year 1917. Earnings of $100,000,000 for Bethlehem for 18 months to end June 30, 1917, is the estimate of one steel man. This would be 3½ times the authorized capital of $30,000,000 preferred and common.

Bethlehem Steel is now employing in its mills, furnaces, ore properties and various subsidiaries a total of 60,000 men, which is a new high record. Wall street is paying very little attention to talk of a readjustment of Bethlehem's capitalization, now that the present market value of the common will soon be covered by actual earnings since the first of the year. The munition tax may cost Bethlehem $8,000,000 annually. This amount, although large, is no cause for concern when considered with present earnings.

BIG POWDER CONTRACTS MADE

WILMINGTON, Del.—Announcement was made by E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. Tuesday that contracts had been closed in New York for large amounts of smokeless powder. The officials of the company refused to give out any figures or say whom the contracts are with. It is said, however, that they are the largest received by the company for some months, totaling from 50,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds, and that it is probably for the Entente Allies.

PHILADELPHIA AGAIN BREAKS EXPORT RECORD

August Total of Practically $36,000,000 Exceeds Best Previous Figures in April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Once again the port of Philadelphia has shattered all previous records for exports, according to the shipping report for August, issued by the commissioners of navigation. This report shows that the total value of exports for the month approximated $36,000,000. This is about $2,000,000 in excess of the April figures, which up to that time had been the highest in the history of the port, and is $27,000,000 above figure for the similar month last year.

One of the gratifying features of the report is the number of American vessels which entered here, 31 ships flying the United States flag. Twenty-two sailed for foreign ports. Trade in munitions was responsible for much of the increase, but there was also a big gain in the shipment of foodstuffs. In this connection the commissioners' list of items for export trade throws light on the increase in current prices to American consumers of wheat, coal, petroleum, sugar and other necessities.

Shipments of wheat showed an increase of 1,199,610 bushels, compared with August, 1915. Of anthracite and bituminous coal the export increase was 58,328 tons. Flour showed a gain of 5,092,680 pounds and petroleum exceeded the export figures of August, 1915, by 2,133,690 gallons.

NET EARNINGS OF RAILROADS HAVE BIG GAINS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Net earnings of the large railroads of the United States for the fiscal year just closed increased 26.6 per cent over the preceding year, according to reports received by the interstate commerce commission.

Statistics from all roads in the United States with operation incomes of over $1,000,000 show a total net revenue of $1,176,804,001. For every mile of road operated the net earnings averaged $5134.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 13

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore. H. Abraham of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.
Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
Bloomburg, Pa.—A. Davis of Boston Shoe Store; U. S.
Bristol, Eng.—W. W. Dickson of Lennard, Ltd.; Essex.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorndike.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—I. Vasquez; U. S.
Columbia, S. C.—J. B. Maynard; Essex.
Elmira, N. Y.—E. V. Sheeley of E. V. Sheeley & Co.; U. S.
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
Montgomery—E. T. Naftel of Naftel Nichori Shoe Co.; U. S.
Montreal—J. Rouellard; U. S.
Nashville—H. A. Cohen; U. S.
Nashville—M. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; U. S.
New York—... P. Smith of The Reciprocal Jobbers; U. S.
New York—W. J. Kennedy and H. L. Sibley of Morse & Rogers; Lenox.
Philadelphia—A. Davidson; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian, Barker Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Portsmouth, O.—A. G. Schmid; U .S.
Quebec—R. A. Rouellard; U. S.
Racine, Wis.—H. A. Schmidt; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—L. S. Strauss of Fleishman & Morris; Lenox.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Juan, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S.
Scranton—D. J. Jones of Clark Bros.; U. S.
Springfield—Joseph Downey; U. S.
South Bend, Ind.—L. R. Cohen; U. S.
St. Louis—C. A. Corey; Essex.
St. Louis—G. E. Lippman of J. Clark Leather Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—G. Goldman; U. S.
St. Louis—L. Rosenwasser; U. S.
Waterville, Me.—J. A. Foster; U. S

LEATHER BUYERS

Binghamton, N. Y.—Mr. Collinwood of Endicott Johnson & Co.; 76 Lincoln st.
Copenhagen, Denmark—A. Skilling of H. Magn Nielson, Ltd.; Essex.
Milwaukee—A. H. Weinbrenner and Theo. Scholl; U. S.
Rio Janeiro, S. A.—Flavio Novaes; U. S.
St. Louis—A. J. McGagey of Brown Shoe Co.; seashore.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

FINANCIAL NOTES

For first six months of the present year value of goods shipped from Hong Kong to United States was $5,363,000, the largest in history of the port.

A New York banker who specializes in Canadian issues is authority for statement that two thirds of all Canadian loans put out since the beginning of European war have been sold in United States.

Los Angeles is estimated to be paying $2,000,000 yearly in increased railroad rates on freight that would ordinarily go by water were ships available. Japan turned out a steamship of 4500 gross tons in 90 days and is constructing 80 more.

Large number of United States concerns have established branches in Canada in past few months. Movement to Canada has been given impetus by discussion among Allies and Dominion for favorable tariffs. Investigation made two years ago showed over 400 United States branch establishments in Canada, of which 300 were in Ontario.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY HAS A GOOD YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maxwell Motor Company report for the fiscal year ended July 31 shows net income of $5,426,635 after depreciation charge of $500,255. This compares with net income of $2,303,314 in 1915 fiscal year, an increase of $3,123,321. Net income of $5,426,635 after allowing for 7 per cent dividends on first preferred and 6 per cent dividend on second preferred is equivalent to 30.19 per cent on Maxwell common.

Cash on hand at end of the year was $3,269,552, compared with $2,652,628 previous year.

President Walter E. Flanders of Maxwell Motor Company in his remarks to stockholders says: "The net working assets of the company and its subsidiaries at close of its third fiscal year are $11,176,783, an increase of over $3,500,000 and an increase compared with close of first fiscal year of over $5,000,000.

"Cash on hand $3,269,552, compared with $2,652,628 at close of second fiscal year and $1,785,992 at the close of the first fiscal year.

"The inventories have been taken on most conservative lines without any element of profit due to advanced prices for materials purchased under favorable contracts.

"The number of cars sold by Maxwell Motor Company during the past fiscal year shows an increase of 88 per cent over sales of previous fiscal year. Manufacturing facilities of factories at Dayton, O.; Newcastle, Ind., and Detroit, Mich., have been increased, so that the company is now in a position to produce more than 100,000 cars per annum. Our sales in August, 1916, the first month of the present fiscal year, show a substantial increase over the corresponding period last year, and the orders on hand for future monthly shipments are nearly double those on our books at the corresponding period last year.

"Maxwell motor cars have met with favor with the buying public, as indicated by the increasing demand, and the policy of the company for the coming year will be to continue the production in large quantities of one mode of chassis with five body styles."

ANTHRACITE COAL SHIPMENTS SHOW DECREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The shipments of anthracite for August as reported to the anthracite bureau of information at Wilkes-Barre amounted to 5,531,797 tons, as compared with 5,462,127 tons for the corresponding month in 1915, and with 5,432,878 tons in July, 1916. The increase of about 100,000 tons in August over July was less than should have been made if production had been at the same rate in each month, for in August there were 27 possible working days while in July there were but 25.

The shipments in July were at the average rate of 217,280 tons per working day and in August they were at the average rate of 204,880 tons, a decrease in the later month of 12,400 tons.

The total shipments for the eight months ended with August, 1916, amounted to 44,386,340 tons, against 42,894,785 tons in 1915.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY	1916	Increase
First week Sept.	$1,411,656	$135,332
From July 1	13,205,663	1,232,073
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN		
First week Sept	$93,707	$9,623
From July 1	1,017,405	133,378
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC		
First week Sept.	$202,733	$30,202
From July 1	2,092,223	373,060
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA		
First week September	$47,214	$473
From July 1	416,802	18,613
MOBILE & OHIO		
First week Sept.	$192,642	*$35,159
From July 1	2,115,774	94,540
CANADIAN PACIFIC		
First week Sept.	$2,679,000	$677,000
From July 1	27,354,000	9,491,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO		
First week Sept.	$754,712	*$52,703
From July 1	8,951,074	527,484
DENVER & RIO GRANDE		
First week Sept.	$536,300	*$8,700
From July 1	4,987,317	213,617
PACIFIC COAST		
June—		
Gross	$520,569	*$76,651
Oper expenses	520.883	38,702
Net	†314	*115,313
12 months ended June 30—		
Gross	$7,212,557	$928,064
Oper expenses	6,234,090	630,018
Net	978,467	298,046

*Decrease. †Deficit.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Tues	Increase over Mon	Mo ago	Yr ago
10 Highest gr rails	92.48	*.14	*.26	3.83
10 Second grade rails	88.90	*.06	*.35	4.98
10 Public utility bds	95.26	.10	.14	4.23
10 Industrial bonds	98.15	.05	.33	3.07
Combined average	93.70	*.01	*.05	4.03

*Decrease.

GENERAL MOTORS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Motors sold on the exchange at 642, up 52 points from Monday's close and a new high record. This is the highest price at which a stock has sold on the New York stock exchange with one exception in history. The exception was Northern Pacific, when it sold at 1000 on May 9, 1901.

EARNINGS OF THE AMERICAN SMELTING RISE

Six Months' Surplus Equal to More Than 16 Per Cent on Common Stock

The American Smelting & Refining Company has issued its report for six months ended June 30, 1916. The consolidated income account of American Smelting & Refining Company and American Smelters Securities Company compares as follows:

	1916	1915
Smelt earn	$10,132,101	$5,234,925
Mining earn	1,635,284	767,469
Other Inc	1,461,674	754,959
Total inc	13,229,059	6,757,353
Taxes	111,024	71,480
Admin exp	452,380	449,106
Research exp	106,484	23,492
Deprec	889,972	779,613
Int and dis	393,988	413,681
Net inc for 6 mos	11,145,693	5,019,981
Prd dividends	2,999,490	3,004,900
Balance	*8,146,190	2,015,081
Common dividends	1,503,240	1,000,000
Surplus 6 mos	6,642,959	1,015,081

*Equal to 16.26 per cent earned on $50,108,000 common stock, in the six months, or at the rate of 32.56 per cent per annum, as compared with 14.07 per cent earned in the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1915.

Net working capital on June 30 stood at $40,000,000, of which $19,300,000 was in cash.

To stockholders, President Daniel Guggenheim says in part:

Profits of the company during the period in question make an abnormal comparison with the earnings of the similar period in 1915.

During the first six months of last year prices of all metals were depressed; and production of ores was correspondingly decreased. But during the past six months we have realized the reverse effect of the European war. Prices have been stimulated beyond any previous record, and this has inevitably resulted in a large increase of production.

On the other hand, costs of operation have been very much higher during the past six months. Wages have been advanced, and an eight-hour day introduced at all points. The cost of materials has been advanced 50 per cent, and, in more than one instance, more than 100 per cent. On this account, profits per ton of ore smelted, or bullion refined, have been seriously reduced, due to the fact that the toll received from the mines and smelters has been fixed in long-time contracts, made when present costs were not believed possible.

During the past six months the company has purchased new properties and largely extended the capacity of old works, at a cost of $3,623,786. It is expected that at least an equal amount will be expended during the balance of the year for similar purposes.

With the decrease in the stock of raw material there has been an increase of cash demand loans of more than $5,000,000.

STEAMSHIP PLAN MEETING SUCCESS

It is understood that $5,631,000 out of the total issue of $5,700,000 Eastern Steamship Corporation 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds have been deposited to date with the bondholders' committee. Bondholders who have not filed notice of dissent from the plan before Sept. 20 will be presumed to have assented. There have been very few dissents from the plan so far and it will undoubtedly be an overwhelming success.

SOUTH AMERICAN STOCKS

Reported by Renskorf, Lyon & Co., New York

	Actual London	*Equivalent
Central Argentine	83	$482
Buenos Aires & Pacific	47	224
Buenos Aires & Gt Southern	87	415
Buenos Aires Western	90	429
Cordoba Central	14	67

*Par value £100.

DIVIDENDS

The Halifax Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 2.

The Judge Mining & Smelting Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Oct. 2.

Western Union declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Oct. 14 to stock of record Sept. 20.

New York Central road declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 6.

Willys-Overland declared regular quarterly 1¾ per cent dividend on preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 23.

The Maverick Mills has declared regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Submarine Boat Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Oct. 16 to holders of record Sept. 30.

S. S. Kresge Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 18.

The Niagara Falls Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable Oct. 14 to holders of record Sept. 30.

The Exchange Trust Company of Boston will pay a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on Oct. 2 to stockholders of record Sept. 20.

New York & Harlem Railroad Company declared dividends of 2 per cent on preferred and common stocks, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Oct. 6.

The Houghton County Traction Company declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 a share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Haverhill Gas Light Company declared a quarerly dividend at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, payable Oct. 2 to stockholders of record Sept. 20.

The Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis road declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 20 to holders of record Sept. 29.

The National Sugar Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 16.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock of the California Petroleum Corporation, which was recently announced, will be paid to holders of record Sept. 16.

Northwestern Yeast Company has declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent, together with the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 12.

The Electric Boat Company declared extra dividends of 15 per cent on its common and preferred stocks, both payable Sept. 29 to holders of record at the close of business on that day.

The Washington Oil Company has declared a dividend of $4 a share, payable Oct. 20 to holders of record Sept. 20. The last dividend on this stock was $3 a share, paid in December, 1914.

United Shoe Machinery Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent—37½ cents a share—on the preferred and 2 per cent—50 cents a share—on the common stock. Both payable Oct. 5 to holders of record Sept. 19.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL CROPS

CHICAGO, Ill. — Illinois Central weekly crop report says: Another fortnight of favorable weather will insure a normal corn crop. Iowa prospects for corn are much improved. Kentucky and Tennessee weather is favorable and crops progressing well. Mississippi and Louisiana crops are in excellent condition except cotton, which is below normal.

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Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

FIRST ROUND IN DOUBLES TODAY AT MERION CLUB

Third Round Singles Matches Also Scheduled in Intercollegiate Tennis—Stars Meet in Championship Play Tuesday

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—First round matches in doubles and part of the third round of singles are scheduled for today in the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford.

Much progress was made in the singles section Tuesday and as a result two Harvard, two Princeton and one each from the University of Southern California, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell and Yale are players who survived the first and second rounds.

Leonard Beekman of Princeton, runner-up to R. N. Williams, 2d, of Harvard for the title last year, and Richard Harte of Harvard, end on the Crimson football team last fall and catcher on the varsity nine last spring, met in the feature match. The draw brought these two together in the second round and Beekman was victorious after a brilliant contest. Harte won the first set with comparative ease at 6—3; but in the second Beekman braced and, playing an almost perfect net game, varied by excellent lobbing, won a victory by taking the next two sets, 6—2, 6—3.

J. H. Weber, captain of the Yale team, defeated E. R. McCormick, one of the California stars, in three sets, but Warren, the other Pacific coast entrant, defeated Stoddart of Yale in a hard-fought match, 6—4, 10—8.

G. C. Caner of Harvard won his first-round match by defeat from Taylor of Johns Hopkins, but had to work hard to defeat E. M. Edwards of Pennsylvania in the second round, after playing three keenly contested sets, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Blair of Cornell played a strong game in defeating Vandeventer of Princeton. After losing the first set, 3—6, he took the next two, 8—6 and 6—4.

Clover and Hawks of Leland Stanford, Jr., University failed to show up, as did both the Johns Hopkins and one of the Cornell entrants, all losing their matches by default.

SINGLES

First Round

J. H. Weber, Yale, defeated Rowland, Pennsylvania, 7—5, 6—3.

Blair, Yale, defeated Koeniger, Dartmouth, 6—3, 6—3.

G. C. Caner, Harvard, defeated Taylor, Johns Hopkins, by default.

E. M. Edwards, Pennsylvania, defeated Hopkins, Yale, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1.

Leonard Beekman, Princeton, defeated Lyon, Dartmouth, 6—3, 6—2.

Warren, Southern California, defeated Pringle, Pennsylvania, 6—2, 6—1.

Stoddard, Yale, defeated Holt, Cornell, 6—2, 6—4.

Thayer, Pennsylvania, defeated Larinon, Dartmouth, 7—5, 3—6, 6—1.

Coffey, Princeton, defeated Paul, Yale, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

Vandeventer, Princeton, defeated Clover, Leland Stanford, Jr., by default.

Whitehouse, Harvard, defeated Benedict, Cornell, by default.

Knox, Princeton, defeated Hawks, Leland Stanford, Jr., by default.

J. S. Pfaffman, Harvard, defeated Allen Johns Hopkins, by default.

Second Round

J. H. Weber, Yale, defeated E. R. McCormick, Southern California, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4.

G. C. Caner, Harvard, defeated Edwards, Pennsylvania, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Leonard eBekman, Princeton, defeated Richard Harte, Harvard, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Warren, Southern California University, defeated Stoddard, Yale, 6—4, 10—8.

Sidney Thayer, Pennsylvania, defeated Whitehouse, Harvard, 6—1, 6—3.

J. S. Pfaffman, Harvard, defeated Knox, Princeton, 6—4, 6—0.

Coffey, Princeton, defeated Ball, Yale, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

MAINE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE UPSET

ORONO, Me.—Because several of its football players are enlisted in the companies doing duty on the border, the University of Maine eleven will be unable to open its season, as arranged, on Sept. 23 with the Ft. McKinley team. The soldiers are also handicapped and agreed to call off the contest.

Maine's team will start practice Sept. 14 under Coach Thomas Hewitt of Michigan, who turned out a good team at Orono last fall. Capt. W. J. Gorham expects a number of veterans will return. Dr. W. C. McCarthy, the new track coach, will have charge of the training of the candidates.

SIDELINES

Yale started in on secret practice yesterday and is the first of the colleges to take its football candidates behind closed gates this fall.

Football practice at Harvard this fall has been pretty strenuous for so early and the men are about ready for some hard scrimmaging.

G. L. Batchelder, one of the backfield men on last year's Harvard freshman football team, has been shifted to the centers on the varsity squad.

NEW YORK AMERICANS WIN

COLUMBUS, O.—The New York Americans won here Tuesday afternoon, 9 to 7, from the Columbus American Association team in a loosely played game of 10 innings.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Indianapolis 3, Minneapolis 1.
Kansas City 8, Toledo 5.
St. Paul 2, Louisville 0.

YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE IN CRICKET MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HASLINGDEN, England — Cricket teams reresenting Lancashire and Yorkshire recently met at Haslingden in a charity match for the benefit of various war funds. F. E. Woolley, the Kent player, and F. Field of Warwickshire, turned out for Lancashire, while Rhodes, Denton and Haigh were absent from the Yorkshire team. Going in first Lancashire obtained 203 runs, but the match was stopped when Yorkshire had obtained 69 for one wicket.

The principal feature of the Lancashire innings was the batting of Frank Woolley. His share of the 155 runs made while he was at the wicket was 116, due to well timed strokes past cover point and hard driving. A. Drake, the Yorkshire left-handed bowler, had the analysis of six wickets for 75 runs, while J. T. Newstead took two wickets with successive balls, his full record being four wickets for 35 runs. The following are the scores:

LANCASHIRE

G. Radcliffe, c Robinson b Drake	10
O. Rhodes, c Whitehead b Drake	3
F. E. Woolley, c Bedford b Drake	116
G. Leach, b Drake	0
J. T. Tyldesley, c Holmes b Newstead	33
C. B. Llewellyn, not out	22
J. S. Heap, b Drake	5
E. Robinson, c N. Robidson b Newstead	1
C. H. Parkin, b Drake	2
F. F. Holt, l b w, b Newstead	1
F. Field, b Newstead	0
Extras	10
Total	203

YORKSHIRE

P. Holmes, not out	30
F. E. Eaton, b Field	3
F. E. Woodhead, not out	34
Extras	2
Total for one wicket	69

A. Drake, G. H. Hirst, N. Robinson, W. Bedford, J. T. Newstead, H. Harrison, R. Brice and H. H. Whitehead did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS—Lancashire

	O	M	R	W
Drake	13.1	1	75	6
Bedford	7	2	19	0
Whitehead	5	1	22	0
Harrison	5	0	16	0
Newstead	10.4	0	35	4
Hirst	5	0	26	0
Yorkshire				
Field	7	0	25	1
Parkin	10	1	29	0
Woolley	5	0	9	0
Llewellyn	2	1	4	0

Umpires, H. Johnson and E. Riley.

CARRIGAN WILL RETIRE FROM THE BASEBALL GAME

Considerable surprise is being expressed in local baseball circles over the announcement sent out from Washington Tuesday that W. F. Carrigan, manager of the Boston Americans, world's baseball champions of 1915, stated that he would retire from professional baseball at the end of the current season.

It was the first public announcement of Manager Carrigan's contemplated retirement, although the Red Sox manager had stated some time ago to the club owners that he contemplated making such a move.

Who will be the successor to Carrigan next year is now a question of great interest with the followers of the team. Charles Wagner, who tried managing an Eastern league team this spring and is now assistant to Carrigan; J. J. Barry, second baseman and captain of the Red Sox, and Richard Hoblitzel, first baseman, are being mentioned as likely candidates for the place. P. J. Donovan, manager of the Buffalo International league club and at one time scout and manager for the Red Sox is also being mentioned.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Boston	78	57	.578	.669
Detroit	79	59	.572	.645
Chicago	77	60	.562	.594
New York	71	64	.526	.458
St. Louis	72	66	.522	.414
Washington	68	66	.507	.540
Cleveland	69	69	.500	.381
Philadelphia	30	103	.226	.290

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Washington 4, Boston 3.
Detroit 10, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 3.
New York-Philadelphia not scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New York at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

WASHINGTON WINS IN TENTH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Walter Johnson of Washington and Ruth of Boston engaged in another pitcher's battle here Tuesday afternoon and the Washington star won in a hard-fought 10-inning battle 4 to 3. After Boston had scored two runs in the seventh inning it looked like a victory for the Red Sox, but Washington tied the score in the ninth. Boston again took what looked like a winning lead in the first half of the tenth inning, only to see Washington score two runs and win the game in its half of that inning. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	10	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	7	0

Batteries, Johnson and Henry; Ruth, Maya, Shore, and Thomas and Cady. Umpires, Evans and Chill. Time, 2h. 13m.

DETROIT 10, CLEVELAND 2

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	10	16	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	7	2

Batteries, Ehmke and Spencer; Coveleskie, Bagby, Penner and O'Neill. Umpires, Dineen and Owens. Time, 1h. 50m.

ST. LOUIS 5, CHICAGO 3

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	10	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	2

Batteries, Wellman and Hartley; Benz, Danforth and Schalk. Umpires, Hildebrand and Connelly. Time, 2h. 13m

WORLD SERIES TO BE DISCUSSED AT MEETING FRIDAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The question of this year's world series will be taken up for discussion in Cincinnati on Friday of this week when the National Baseball Commission and the club owners gather for the annual drafting of minor league players. Owing to the closeness of the two major league pennant races, members of the national commission are handicapped in efforts to draw up a schedule and make other arrangements for the holding of the series, less than a month away. Although the date for the opening game has been unofficially set for Saturday, Oct. 7, the fact that the commission is unable to determine which clubs will participate is hampering the completion of many details.

This problem will be fully discussed Friday. The situation may result in the extraordinary procedure of preparing a number of world series schedules covering National and American league clubs which have a chance to win the right to compete.

Only three weeks' leeway will exist at the time the magnates meet in Cincinnati and it has been proposed that the only way to meet the conditions would be to adopt this broad schedule plan, probably including Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston in the National league, and Boston, Detroit and Chicago in the American league.

DATES GIVEN FOR FRESHMAN TEAM

The football schedule of the Harvard freshman team has been announced, the only important divergence from former schedules being a contest with the University School of Cleveland. This preparatory school has produced many great football players; notable among them are Charles Barrett, All-American quarterback from Cornell last fall, A. J. Weatherhead, formerly a Harvard end, Hogsett, a Dartmouth end, and Bushnell from Michigan. The schedule follows:

Oct. 14—Andover at Cambridge; 21—open; 28—open.

Nov. 4—Exeter at Cambridge; 11—University School of Cleveland at Cambridge; 14—Yale 1920 at New Haven.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Brooklyn	78	53	.595	.537
Philadelphia	76	53	.589	.569
Boston	73	54	.575	.530
New York	65	62	.512	.459
Pittsburgh	63	70	.474	.471
Chicago	61	74	.452	.481
St. Louis	58	78	.427	.482
Cincinnati	53	83	.390	.474

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 1, Chicago 0.
Boston 3, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3.
New York 3, Cincinnati 2.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston, two games.
St. Louis at Philadelphia, two games.
Cincinnati at New York, two games.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

BRAVES WIN AND TIE

The Boston Braves met the Chicago Cubs at Braves field in a double-header yesterday, and the home team won the first game, 1 to 0, and tied the second, which went 13 innings, at 3 to 3. The first game was a great pitcher's battle between Rudolph and Carter, with the Boston man having the best of it. A base on balls to Magee followed by a single by Egan and a sacrifice fly by Gowdy gave Boston the only run of the first game. Rudolph also pitched the first nine innings of the second game, and, while hit quite frequently, the only run earned off him was a home run by Wortman in the third inning. Tyler pitched the last four innings for Boston, and was very effective. Hendrix pitched the whole of the second game for Chicago, and did finely, holding Boston to seven hits. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	1	3	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries, Rudolph and Gowdy; Carter and Archer. Umpires, Klem and Emslie. Time, 1h. 15m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	7	4
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	15	3

Batteries, Rudolph, Tyler and Gowdy; Hendrix and Wilson. Time, 2h. 45m.

BROOKLYN WINS AND LOSES

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	x	6	10	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries, Pfeffer and Meyers; Evans, Jacobs, Miller and Fischer. Time, 1h. 52m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1

Batteries, Mamaux and Fischer; Coombs and Miller. Umpires, O'Day and Harrison. Time, 1h. 52m.

PHILADELPHIA 4, ST. LOUIS 3

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	13	1
St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0

Batteries, Alexander and Adams, Burns; Meadows and Gonzales. Umpires, Quigley and Byron. Time, 2h. 12m.

NEW YORK 3, CINCINNATI 2

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	x	3	7	1
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries, Benton and McCarty; Mitchell and Huhn. Umpires, Rigler and Eason. Time, 1h. 29m.

WHEELING DEFEATS ATHLETICS

WHEELING, W. Va.—The Wheeling Central league team defeated the Philadelphia Americans, 4 to 3, in an exhibition game which went 11 innings here Tuesday. Blackwell's home run won for Wheeling.

DARTMOUTH MEN HAVE SCRIMMAGE FOR FIRST TIME

Coach Cavanaugh Divides Squad Into Four Teams for Workout —Candidates in Fine Shape

HANOVER, N. H.—The first scrimmage of the year took place Tuesday when Coach F. W. Cavanaugh divided the Dartmouth football squad into four teams and sent them through a 15-minute period of work. The first team line-up consisted of Gile, center; Merrill and Barrows, guards; Trier and Burns, tackles; McDonough and Emery, ends; Gerrish and Ponder, halfbacks; Duhamel, fullback, and S. Holbrook, quarterback.

The second team lined up with Cunningham as center; Mather and Hood, guards; Neely and McMahon, tackles; Eastman and Loss, ends; Poole and White, halfbacks; Shelburne, fullback, and R. Holbrook, quarterback. At tackle, Neely did work both on the offensive and defensive which marks him as a strong contender for this particular position.

The scrimmage showed that the light work of last week, coupled with the careful attention of Trainer H. L. Hillman, had done much towards bringing the men slowly to their proper condition. The coaches feel that the men are now in shape to do heavy work enough to warrant immediate preparation for the first game, which takes place Sept. 23.

DATES GIVEN TO PLAY NATIONAL DOUBLE-HEADERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The following list of double-header dates fixed for the playing off of postponed and tie games was announced here Tuesday by J. A. Heydler, secretary of the National league:

At Boston—Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 25 and 26.

At Brooklyn—Cincinnati, Sept. 16; Chicago, Sept. 23, 25.

At New York—Cincinnati, Sept. 13; Pittsburgh, Sept. 16 and 18; St. Louis, Sept. 23 and 25; Boston, Sept. 28 and 30.

At Philadelphia—St. Louis, Sept. 13, Chicago, Sept. 16; Pittsburgh, Sept. 20; Boston, Oct. 2 and 3.

The extra Pittsburgh game at New York on Sept. 16; that of Boston at New York on Sept. 28; and those of St. Louis at Philadelphia on Sept. 13 and Boston at Philadelphia on Oct. 2 and 3 are contests which, postponed, cannot be played in cities where the schedule originally called for them to take place.

In case of postponements in the final Pittsburgh series at Boston the clubs will remain in Boston and play there on Sept. 27, and the same rules and date will apply if there are postponements in the final Cincinnati series at Philadelphia.

YACHTS START ON LONG RACE FOR CHALLENGE CUP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—M. F. Plant's Elena, challenger for the Cape May challenge cup, and R. E. Tod's Katoura, its defender, started from Ambrose lightship Friday in their 214-mile race for the trophy, which was presented to the New York Yacht Club in 1872 by J. G. Bennett, its commodore at that time.

With a lead of 1m. 33s., the Elena began gaining at once on her opponent, and by the time she was abeam of Long Branch, N. J., had a lead of about half a mile.

It was expected, if the breeze lasted, that the leader would round the outer mark—Five Fathom lightship off Cape May—early today and finish the race some time during the afternoon.

RIFLE MATCHES START OCT. 20

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual national military and naval rifle matches at the Florida state range, which the war department had been urged to abandon this year because of the continued presence of the regular army and national guard on the border and in Mexico, will be held beginning Oct. 20 "under conditions as nearly normal as practicable."

In making this announcement Secretary Baker said it was doubtful whether any of the regular army or national guard now on Mexican duty could participate.

DR. PARKS NAMED AS BATES COACH

LEWISTON, Me.—Dr. William Parks of Somerville, Mass., Tufts '15, has been selected as field coach of the Bates College football team. Parks was a linesman and captain at Tufts. He will come to Lewiston at once.

The coaching of the team will be under the direct charge of Physical Director Purinton. R. A. Greene goes to Colby after three years here.

MISS BJURSTED AGAIN WINS

NYACK, N. Y.—The feature Tuesday in the annual tournament of the Nyack Country Club was the match between Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. G. R. Chapman of Nyack. Miss Bjurstedt won in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2. Earlier in the day she defeated Miss Helen Bernhard, 6—2, 6—0. H. A. Throckmorton advanced to the third round, winning from Greenback, 6—2, 6—2.

PLAY CONTINUES IN TRI-STATE TENNIS TOURNEY

Dean Mathey Goes Into the Fourth Round—Davis Wins in Hard Fought Contest

CINCINNATI, O. — There were no surprises in the third round of the men's singles of the Tri-State lawn tennis tournament here Tuesday.

Dean Mathey worked his way into the fourth round by eliminating two Cincinnati players. Mathey was fortunate in the draw by getting into the second round without a contest, owing to the odd number of entries.

The most interesting match of the day was between W. E. Davis of San Francisco and Arthur Zimmerman of Cincinnati. The Californian won, but only after the match had gone into a third set affair and then only after the third set had gone to deuce twice. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES

Second Round

Dean Mathey, New York, defeated Howard Cordes, Cincinnati 6—3, 6—1.

Third Round

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Alfred Gahr, Cincinnati, 6—2, 8—6.

Ella Fottrell, San Francisco, defeated Clifford Taylor, Cincinnati, 6—0, 6—1.

W. E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated Arthur Zimmerman, Cincinnati, 6—2, 4—6, 8—6.

Fred Durelle, Louisville, defeated Harold Le Blond, Cincinnati, 6—0, 6—0.

Fred Bastian, Indianapolis, defeated Daniel Kiefer, Jr., Cincinnati, 6—4, 6—2.

Dean Mathey, New York, defeated Dr. Karl Little, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—4.

Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated Truxton Emerson, Cincinnati, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2.

T. McK. Cummins, Wheeling, W. Va., defeated T. O. Dunlap, Cincinnati, 6—4, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Second Round

Mrs. C. W. Adams, Indianapolis, defeated Mrs. C. E. Gregg, Cincinnati, 6—4, 6—1.

Miss Catherine Brown, Indianapolis, defeated Miss Nancy White, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Marjorie Hires, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. Arthur Bowman, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs Wallace Gray, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Leona Taylor, Cincinnati, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Marguerite Davis, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Loretta Gessing, Cincinnati, 6—4, 6—1.

Miss Adele Levy, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Mary Roberts, Cincinnati, by default.

MEN'S DOUBLES

First Round

Johnston and Griffin defeated Sage and Pugh, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

Fottrell and Roberts defeated O'Connell and Lewis by default.

Davis and Mathey defeated Pugh and Welsh, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

Krusling and Janwitz defeated Kiefer and Haupt, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

LeBlond and Leblond defeated Elischak and Kramer, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

BUXTON WINNER IN GOLF MATCH WITH CHAMPION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia golf champion, C. D. Buxton, despite his elimination in the third round of the United States championship tourney, showed up well Tuesday in a four ball match over the Pine Valley Country Club links at Pine Valley, N. J., and outplayed Charles Evans, Jr., open and amateur champion.

Buxton turned in a card of 76 for the 18 holes against 80 for the champion, and in addition defeated the title holder by two up at match play.

In the four ball match Evans was paired with W. P. Smith of Pine Valley, who reached the second round in the United States title tournament, while G. A. Crump of the home club paired with Buxton. Buxton and his mate won over Evans and Smith by 1 up.

YALE SQUAD GETS SECRET WORKOUT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A. A. Stagg, the University of Chicago athletic director, coached the Yale football squad in its first secret practice of the year Tuesday. The gates were closed to all comers and Coach Stagg took an active part in the afternoon drill, although it was asserted that no western football was shown.

H. H. Hobbs, the former Yale and Dartmouth tackle and later Amherst coach, joined the visiting coaches. Because of the smallness of the size of the line squad it was impossible to form two elevens for signal work. More than 100 players were expected and only 50 reported. Two changes in the line-up were made, Van Nostrand being given quarterback and Vorys center. Secret practice will be continued daily till college opens.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P C
New London	84	33	.718
Portland	79	37	.681
Springfield	67	52	.563
Lynn	63	56	.529
Worcester	61	55	.526
New Haven	56	63	.471
Bridgeport	43	77	.359
Hartford	36	77	.318

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Worcester 9, Lynn 2.
New Haven 9, Portland 4.
Bridgeport 4, New London 3.

GAMES TODAY

Springfield at Worcester.
New Haven at Portland.
New London at Bridgeport.
Hartford at Lynn.

GOODWIN WINS FIVE-MILE SWIM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—L. B. Goodwin won the five-mile metropolitan championship swim in the Hudson river Tuesday. He passed the finish line in the dark and went another two miles before leaving the water.

NEW CANDIDATES JOIN HARVARD FOOTBALL SQUAD

Desmond and Whitney Report for First Time—Macfarland Out This Afternoon

Two new men reported for football practice on Soldiers field this morning, bringing the total football squad up to 72 men. The new men are J. K. Desmond '18, who played tackle and end on the second varsity team last year, and L. A. Whitney '19, who was on the freshman squad last fall. L. Macfarland '19, a candidate for end, who played a little last fall, will report for the first time this afternoon, when the entire squad will be put through a hard practice.

This morning's workout was rather light. Following a short talk by Capt. H. H. Dadmun '17 the entire squad went onto the field about 11 o'clock. The backs and ends formed one division and the rest of the linemen, under the direction of Captain Dadmun, rushed up and down the field for quick starts. Trainer W. F. Donovan directed the backs and ends. The squad is showing improvement in this drill every day.

After passing the ball for a short time, the linemen were divided into three squads under Captain Dadmun, J. C. Harris '17 and M. Wiggin '18 to practice falling on the ball. V. F. Likins '18 took charge of the ends for this practice, while the backs went through the drill under N. P. Johnson '17, W. F. Robinson '18, Ralph Horween '18, and Westmore Willcox, Jr., '17. Following this the entire squad practiced dodging and limbering up exercises.

Captain Dadmun took charge of the linemen and put them through a hard workout on the charging machine, while the backs and centers went through signal drills. Following a sharp drill on forward passing, the drop-kickers and punters went through a short workout, while the rest of the squad was dismissed. Robinson, E. S. Brewer '19, Edwin Ginn '18 and R. H. Bond '19 showed well at drop-kicking, while Willcox, Minot and Felton showed fine form punting.

While no official announcement has been made, it is expected that the men will be given their first scrimmage work of the season either tomorrow afternoon or Friday. A cut will also be made in the squad, and this may come this afternoon or be postponed until the first scrimmaging has taken place.

Two practices were held Tuesday, the morning work being rather light as usual. In the afternoon the men were given some hard work. They were ordered to report with their uniforms padded for the first time this fall, and were given some strenuous practice tackling the dummy. Considering it was the first work of this nature that most of the men had had this fall, the showing was quite satisfactory.

SIMPSON AND F. S. MURRAY ARE NAMED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. W. Rubien, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, announced Tuesday he had decided upon Robert Simpson of the University of Missouri and F. S. Murray of San Francisco as the third and fourth members of the American team to accompany J. E. Meredith and J. G. Loomis abroad to compete in games in Christiania, Copenhagen and Stockholm on Oct. 12, 14 and 21 respectively.

PICKUPS

Another victory for Pitcher Alexander of the Philadelphia champions. It took a fine ninth-inning batting rally to bring the victory.

The National league race closed up a little yesterday, as Brooklyn was able to win only one game from Pittsburgh, while Boston won and tied and Philadelphia won one. The Boston club is still very much in the race.

Daubert of Brooklyn and Wagner of Pittsburgh are having a close race for second place in the National league batting averages. Chase of Cincinnati is easily leading with an average of .324, while Daubert is now second with .313 and Wagner third with .312.

Rudolph did some splendid pitching for the Braves yesterday. His work in the first game was of the highest order, especially when hits would have meant runs, and only one run should have been scored off him in the nine innings of the second game that he pitched.

Ty Cobb made quite a gain on Tris Speaker in the American league batting contest yesterday and is now only 12 points behind the Cleveland star. The Detroit player made four hits in five times up yesterday, while Speaker made only one in four times. Cobb's hits were two home runs and two singles.

A better proof of timely hitting counting more than a greater number of hits made when there are no players within scoring distance could not be given than yesterday's double-header between the Braves and Cubs. In the first game Boston made only three hits against five for Chicago and yet won, and in the second game the Braves made only seven hits against 15 for the Cubs and yet the result was a tie

INTER-CIRCUIT POLO MATCHES START SATURDAY

West, New England, New York and Philadelphia Will Be Represented—H. P. Whitney and Devereux Milburn Entered

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An inter-circuit polo tournament will start at the Philadelphia Country Club Saturday that is expected to bring out some of the best polo playing seen in this section of the country this season. The tournament has been arranged by the United States Polo Association and the best players in the United States will be seen in action and great preparations are being made.

H. P. Whitney and Devereux Milburn will be among the stars to play. Whitney will bring his famous string of international polo ponies with him and will lead the star New York team. Milburn, who is generally recognized as the best back in the game in this country, will play on the team, which is certain to make a fine showing.

At the request of the national association sectional tournaments have been held all over the country and any team elected is eligible to come to Philadelphia at the expense of the national association. In the first matches of the tournament Saturday the West, New England, New York and Philadelphia will be represented. The second inter-circuit match will be played Sept. 20 and the third Sept. 23.

It was no easy matter for the Philadelphia committee to select a team to represent this city, but after much discussion the following men have been named: Thomas Stokes, No. 1; W. S. Stokes, No. 2; and E. L. Stokes, back, with A. M. Collins as an all-round substitute. These men have practiced well together and are strong both individually and as a team. Under the National Polo Association rating, they are handicapped at 17 goals.

The grandstand at the Country Club has been enlarged and has been flanked by a continuous row of boxes. Additional parking spaces have been provided around the half-mile course which fringes the field; in all, accomodations are being provided for 25,000 spectators to view the matches.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

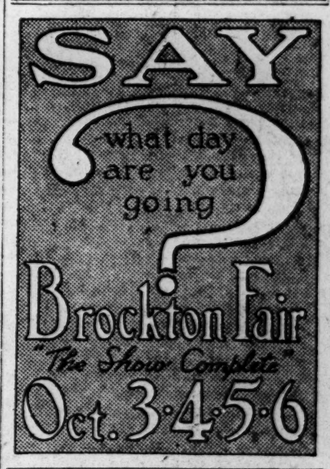
	Won	Lost	P C
Buffalo	80	54	.597
Providence	73	62	.540
Toronto	72	63	.533
Montreal	70	62	.530
Baltimore	72	65	.525
Richmond	62	74	.456
Rochester	56	74	.431
Newark	52	83	.385

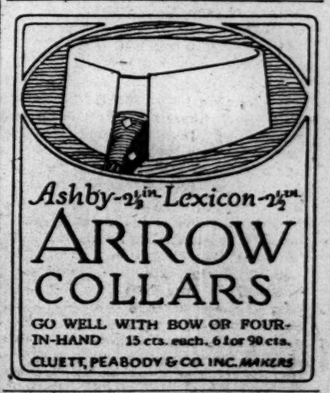
RESULTS YESTERDAY

Baltimore 8, Providence 3.
Baltimore 12, Providence 1.
Buffalo 7, Rochester 1.
Montreal 5, Toronto 2.
Newark 3, Richmond 0.

GAMES TODAY

Newark at Richmond.
Buffalo at Montreal, two games.
Toronto at Rochester.





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LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

At the meeting of the library section of the Minnesota Educational Association at St. Paul Nov. 2 George H. Lock, librarian of the public library in Toronto, will speak on "How a Canadian Library Contributed Toward Preparedness with Boys and Girls—the Problem of a National Background." This address will be followed by a discussion on "The Training of Teacher-Librarians." The program for the next morning includes such practical subjects as "Furniture and Equipment of School Library Rooms," "Teaching the Use of the Library to High School Students" and "How May Grade Children Be Best Served by the School Library?" Round tables will be held for the discussion of problems relating to rural, high and normal school libraries.

The library section of the Minnesota Educational Association was organized only last year; the growing importance of school libraries made such a move seem feasible.

The public library of Grand Rapids, Mich., is calling attention to the books on the various aspects of the liquor problem, which it has placed on its open shelves. They will be kept there until after the November election on the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic in Michigan.

On alternate Thursday mornings the heads of departments and branch librarians in Cleveland meet to examine and review new books and to discuss questions of library policy and practice and other matters of current interest. A couple of hours are spent in reviewing the books which have previously been read by various members of the staff for the purpose of reporting on them at the Thursday meeting. A social hour follows which affords the members, who are widely scattered throughout the city, the opportunity of becoming better acquainted, comparing notes and receiving some of the stimulus which comes with the association of those engaged in the same work.

An item from Minneapolis in the September Minnesota Library Notes and News states that closer cooperation is being sought there between the school, library and park board in all matters of public education and recreation. A joint committee of the three boards has been appointed to confer regarding sites for schools and playgrounds, location of branch libraries and other problems in which the three boards might cooperate. Special effort has been made this summer to follow up grade pupils who are leaving school. Return cards were mailed to all such pupils, reading as follows:

"The public library is offering three free extension courses as follows: Reading as an amusement; reading as a continuation of education; reading as a means of increasing salaries. These are not class-room lessons but friendly direction in the choice of books that will prove entertaining or helpful. If you enjoy reading, please fill out the attached card and mail it at once. In a few days come to our reference room on the third floor of the central library at Hennepin avenue and Tenth street, and find a list of books especially for you."

The return cards contain a list of subjects in which the boy or girl may be interested, and when the pupil calls at the library he finds a list of books on his chosen subject awaiting him. Miss Clara Fanning of the reference department is in charge of the work and gives special attention to each pupil.

The St. Louis public library has something more to say about its free public writing room in its latest annual report. The room is no longer an experiment, the report declares, but seems to have satisfactorily met a long-felt need. The custodian says that during the first half year of the room's existence it was used almost entirely by men out of work desiring to write material which they might turn into money, or to answer advertisements; but that gradually it has come to be recognized as a writing room for everyone and has been used by business men desiring a few moments' absolute security from interruption, perhaps to write for themselves, perhaps to give some work to the stenographer in charge of the room. Club women also make use of the room and visitors from out of town often come to the library purposely to see the writing room and to write a letter—as one man expressed it, "to tell the folks what St. Louis has that we haven't."

A movable bulletin board is a great help in a library. Its uses are described by Mrs. Minnie Clarke Budlong, director of the North Dakota public library commission, who says: An upright wooden frame having the upper part filled with burlap, on which to pin pictures, posters, etc., and beneath it a shelf for displaying books, is especially desirable. If one side can be burlap and the other blackboard, it is even better. The uses of such a piece of furniture are numerous, serving as a partition, a screen, an aid in posting notices and reading lists, in displaying new books, in illustrating talks or story hours, and when not in use it can stand against the wall, requiring little space, or in good weather can be placed outside the entrance with a notice of some special attractions on its blackboard.

The New York Library Association opened last Monday its annual library week at Richfield Springs, N. Y. The program for this conference is primarily a state program, and ample space has been given to exhibits of library work. Round tables conducted by leaders in different lines of work are permitting a more intimate discussion of particular problems than can be had at the general meetings.

An examination for grade E of the library service in Boston will be held on Saturday morning, Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, on the special libraries floor, central library. It is for boys and girls, and requires a grammar school education.

GEORGE ARLISS ACTS "PAGANINI" IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CRITERION THEATER, New York city —Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler present George Arliss in "Paganini," a comedy in three acts by Edward Knoblauch. The cast:

Nicolo Paganini ..... George Arliss
George Harrys ..... Dudley Digges
Thomas Watson ..... Charles Harbury
Charlotte Watson ..... Margery Maude
Sir Richard Strangford..... Edgar Kent
Lady Strangford ..... Mrs. Arliss
Capt. Joseph Strangford..R. Leigh Denny
Antonia Bianchi ..... Sara Biala
Footman ..... John Rutherford
Waiter ..... Fred Nicholls
Waitress ..... Rosina Henley
Landlady ..... Leila Repton

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Curtain speeches, from De Wolf Hopper down, may contain a multitude of words and many smiles, but seldom do they sound such a note of hope as that struck by Mr. Arliss after Paganini and Charlotte had fled together from the Dover inn as set at the Criterion. For Mr. Arliss announced that his stay in New York was to be marked by the production of at least two new plays. The hope was that both might fall more within the class of "Disraeli" than that of "Paganini."

Writing "Paganini," Mr. Knoblauch started with a double handicap, a historical character that was little more than a genius of personality, and an actor who would be only too prone to emphasize that character as such. Now drama is something more than the exposition of externals. It rises higher and delves deeper than the idiosyncratic. The brook may be quite attractive in all its babble and sparkle, but there is a little spring at its source, deep in the woods, high up in the hills, that we'd like to see.

For this Paganini the violin is that spring, and everybody who saw him last season knows how he wept over it when faced with the danger of losing it for a slip of a girl who had thrown everything over for him. Everybody knows, too, how this Paganini's hands are as expressive as the wrinkles in his forehead, and how his legs supplement the expository powers of both. It is a masterful study of surface detail throughout. But neither the playwright nor the player strikes through the character. Whether the real Paganini attempted to imitate Pavlowa now and then; whether he picked melodies from the air as a magician turns a rabbit out of a hat; or whether he affected the other hundred and one bits that itemize the Arliss portrait of him, should be questions removed from consideration if one desires full enjoyment of this actor's present occupation.

It is easy to see how Miss Maude fell into line with a Charlotte who was as attractive as our babbling brook. Neither Mr. Knoblauch nor Miss Maude helps us to peer far enough below the surface of the character to formulate a logical conclusion as to the reason why she in her bud-like freshness could be drawn to care for a trickster like this Paganini. On the whole, however, she makes the impulsive girl as interesting as any youngster who suddenly decides to run away with a man twice and more her age seems able to be. The rest of the company are competent in roles scarcely exacting.

It will be interesting to learn what the new plays for Mr. Arliss are. He will also put on a revival or two, the inference being that "Disraeli" will be one. "The Professor's Love Story," by Barrie, long acted by E. S. Willard, may be another.

STANDARDIZATION IS PROPOSED FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

Standardization of salaries of employees of the state and of the several counties within the jurisdiction of the commonwealth was under consideration by the special committee of the Governor's council and the new supervisor of administration at a meeting held at the State House yesterday. An investigation of the subject is to be conducted with a view to obtaining equal remuneration for employees engaged in the same kind of work, the Legislature of 1916 having appropriated $2000 for the expenses of such an inquiry.

Yesterday's meeting was the first to be held and it was decided to make two divisions of the work: Standardization of salaries paid by the commonwealth, and standardization of salaries paid to county officers.

An opinion from Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill was read to the effect that the investigation should not include pensions, but should include not only stated salaries but persons receiving compensation fixed by the Governor, such as the armory commission; also associate county commissioners, court officers and special justices of the police and district court who are paid at a certain rate per day for time employed, and medical officers, other than those in Suffolk county, who are paid certain stated fees. The opinion also says:

"The county employees who come within the scope of your investigation are clerks of court and assistant clerks, county treasurers, county commissioners, associate commissioners, registers of deeds and assistant judges, registers and assistant registers of probate, sheriffs, court officers, court stenographers and possibly some few other court officers who have not been called to the attention of the attorney-general.

"Similar officers who are not strictly county officers also come within your inquiry. They are: Medical examiners, district attorneys and their assistants, justices, special justices and clerks of municipal, police and district courts."

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H. E. HIBBARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, BOSTON

GASOLINE PRICE IS KEPT DOWN IN MINNEAPOLIS

(Continued from page one)

authorized the company would lower prices until the independent companies were driven from the field, and then boost prices as high here as they were in other cities. He cited Kansas City as an example, saying that prices there, near the fields of oil production, were higher than in Minnesota.

At that time gasoline was selling for 25 cents a gallon in New York and other eastern cities, against 19½ cents here, and R. L. Welch, counsel for the Western Oil Jobbers Association, was given as authority for the statement that oil was sold by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana north of the Ohio river at two cents a gallon higher than the price obtained by the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky south of that river. Mr. Welch charged that low prices paid here by consumers were due to the fact that the independent companies in the mid-West field are able to force the Standard Oil Company into competition.

The permits for the filling stations were refused. Representatives of the Standard Oil Company told the council that it had more business in other states than it could handle, at higher prices than obtained in Minneapolis, and the council decided that in that case the company did not need the additional filling stations. Members of Congress were memorialized to devise some means of relieving the situation, and the evidence as to price-fixing and unfair competition was sent to the commtitee on mines and mining, a subcommittee of which has been investigating the oil situation.

That act ended the council's activity in the matter, but the price of gasoline is still being watched by the association of motor owners and the automobile club. G. A. Will, attorney for the club, declares that evidence which has been obtained from Mr. Welch and from independent dealers leads him to believe that gasoline can be retailed in Minneapolis for 15 cents a gallon at a good profit.

"It is common knowledge among oil men that the cost of production in the Oklahoma fields is 7½ cents a gallon, including the crude and the expense of refining," he said. "With freight added, the cost here would be from 8 to 8½ cents. The remainder of the price we have been paying is clear profit, much of which goes to the refiners, from whom the independent jobbers obtain their gasoline. The profit to the refiners on 19-cent gasoline, oil men inform me, is close to 10 cents a gallon.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

The New Campaign Issue

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The Boston Herald finds a new campaign issue in the action taken by Congress, as spurred by President Wilson, to block the railroad strike. The Boston newspaper can see only a political measure involved, and one "that goes to the vitals of representative government, and indeed of our social order." If the action complained of had not been taken, we should have seen the raising of a campaign issue of another sort. The Republicans in the Senate might have filibustered so as to block the way, but this they did not undertake because public opinion demanded action in behalf of the general interest. It was such a situation as nobody cared to challenge in the only way that would have rendered impossible the action taken by the majority. Recognition of this fact will go far to neutralize the Herald's new campaign issue. But, as the Republican has already said, the eight-hour law is not a finality, but merely emergency action serving to avert a public calamity until such time as Congress can deal in a broad way with the danger of railroad strikes. We must come as near as possible to outlawing such a tying up of the railroad service of the country as we have just escaped, and this is a problem to tax the best American statesmanship.

America Governing Haiti

NEW YORK EVENING MAIL—It is worth while noting that Haiti, under the provisions of the protocol just signed at Washington, will be governed by America. The protocol fixes the details for the organization of a Haitian constabulary under the command of American marine officers. When the constabulary has been organized Haiti, for the first time in its stormy history, will enjoy—or endure—internal order. And the establishment of the constabulary is made financially possible by the excellent administration of Haitian customs, which has been in the hands of American officials for several years past under the terms of a treaty between Haiti and the United States. With the new constabulary on the job, America will be governing Haiti just as completely as Great Britain governs India and Egypt, or Germany governed German East Africa before the war.

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FOR SALE—Rutherford, N. J.—Corner lot 150x287 ft. with 10-room country house, garage and fruit trees; $6500. Apply MRS. G. R. ALYEA, 397 Orient Way.

FARMS WANTED

FARMER would like to rent farm on shares for next year; good references. Apply HARRY COLE, Roseland, Nebraska.

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GAINSBORO ST., 94, Suite 3—Large front room, homelike, for business man or woman; continuous hot water; telephone; references exchanged.

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GAINSBOROUGH ST., 82, Suite 4—TWO pleasant rooms; call evenings. Telephone.

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HOTEL ILKLEY, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 4—Beautiful rooms, singly or en suite; steam heat; continuous hot water.

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ST. BOTOLPH ST., 173—Sunny front alcove room with or without board; business people preferred, references.

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WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, Paddock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

RECEPTIONS TO LEADERS

Five receptions to leaders in the Capitular, Cryptic and Templar rites of the Grand Royal Arch chapter of Massachusetts took place in the Masonic Temple last night in connection with the quarterly convocation. The escort for General Grand High Priest George E. Corson consisted of Past General Grand High Priest Pollard and others who have presided over the Capitular Grand body in this state.

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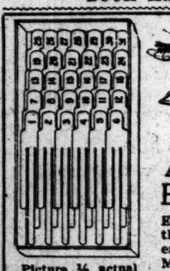

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Fashions Show Remarkable Beauty of Fabric

Many charming new ideas in modes for the coming season were shown at Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney's fashion show, held recently in the ballroom of the Holland House, New York. Last year Mrs. Whitney gave her show as a theatrical entertainment in one of the large theaters, but this year it was held as an invitation affair.

Not only is Mrs. Whitney's show of interest to those who must know new styles, but, as it is based on her wide knowledge of textiles, it is an infallible guide to the vogue in materials for the approaching fall and winter.

"The lines of the new fashions," said Mrs. Whitney, "give beauty of fabric a very remarkable showing. Even the staple materials of the simplest weaves must be employed this season in good goods, or the result will be commonplace."

Mrs. Whitney believes her collection, which is fairly overflowing with lovely new materials and new ways of making them up, will increase the importation of beautiful French original creations, and also the sale of high-grade American fabrics, for she is an optimist and believes firmly that the best interests of France and America are harmonious.

Practically all the large model houses of Paris are included in the showing, also the great French creators of fabrics. Among the Bianchini fabrics are victoria satin, satin otere, Pompadour broché, fulgurante, faille, quadrille and faille, in a number of patterns and varieties; Pekin matet brilliant, triboulet, marquisette lamé argent, and lamé effects in many designs; moiré lidiani, moiré spiralda, silk cotele, peult de soie, tulle fantasie and many others.

The fashion for failles is also upheld by Bradford & Perrier, who are showing some in beautiful new colorings. In fact, they have put forth an exceptionally fine line of new ideas this season and are consequently attracting the flock of buyers. They are represented also in voile lamé argent, lamé d'or, and Pompadour brocades. Coudourier is also represented by new "faille à grosses pastille satin," "gros de Londres," and by his velvets and mousselines d. soie.

Muff sets this season are matched and include not only the collar, or pelerine, and muff, but the hat. Many are designed to be worn with tailored frocks and combine some material or feature of the gown in their construction or garniture.

Mrs. Whitney's collection includes over 200 models, covering all articles of feminine apparel from dresses to lingerie and from neckwear and blouses to accessories.

Among her most attractive novelties are the so-called "Bazaar aprons"; these have become a great vogue for any number of occasions, especially for the informal 5 o'clock hour when one is apt to loiter with congenial friends; and they further give promise of the comfortable addition of pockets and service as fancy work aprons. But never have aprons been made of such wonderful fabrics and in such novel forms. The idea came to Mrs. Whitney through noting the aprons of the pretty girls who, in Paris, all wear these dainty articles at the practically constant charity affairs and bazaars of the hour. Mrs. Whitney in turn indicated the idea to Saget of Paris and, when the first apron was made, its instant popularity was demonstrated by the fact that nearly 80 were sold in the first two weeks of its existence. One lovely apron is of gathered gray chiffon bordered with coral-colored velvet (of course velvet ribbon), the ribbon running over the shoulders.

One of the new aprons

In boudoir jackets or matinees, the sets now include not only the matching cap, but a wee, dainty, matching handkerchief bag, and any one who is fond of this comfortable and charming bedroom apparel will appreciate the addition of the bag. It is not wholly a frill, but a great convenience. Many of these sets are of Georgette crepe; that is, all that is left in space for it after the ribbon and lace which are used in affluence.

Exquisite in blouses is one of unlined Georgette crepe embroidered in white,—what do you think?—white cotton thread, just common cotton thread. But, oh, the charming and cobwebby effect! Indeed, the design includes a small spider web, and also butterflies, vines and roses with centers of tiny white beads. Many of the other blouses display fine bead work, some done in bright, though not garish, contrasting colors.

It was noted that a black evening gown, lined with soft textured silk of emerald green, had stockings of plain emerald green silk to match. This gown was one shown on a living model, and, incidentally, Mrs. Whitney was the one who invented the idea of displaying gowns to the American public on living models. This has proved of great importance to those who study fine points in fashion.

Many of the dresses are of the period of the Italian Renaissance in line. One such shows a glimmer of silver in brilliant apple green brocade. Its long sleeves of plain green matching chiffon are unlined in compliment to the round, decollete neck. A border of chinchilla finishes skirt and neck. A black evening gown of more fragile fabric has a broad belt of black and gold brocade showing a large rose pattern.

Perhaps most lovely of all is the Fortuny gown of black velvet and gold built on long, graceful lines, and of clinging effect. This somehow indicates the sunlight and shadows of a summer lawn and is far from somber, merely soft with that true art always to be found, like a painting, in Fortuny gowns.

In accessories, it is notable that Mrs. Whitney recommends muff holders of broad, ribbon velvet, as these do not cut the surface of pile fabrics or whatever the muff-chain usually rests against. Moreover, they give a charming line over the shoulders, do these broad bands of dark tint, for they are most displayed in black. Jerome is the great French name that vouches for their origin.

Surprise Picnics

Picnicking is a delight the summer through, whether one has an automobile and an elaborate hamper to open at the side of the road, or whether it means merely eating an informal luncheon in one's back yard. To vary picnic excursions, especially when children are along, all sorts of surprises may be planned.

In fact a surprise picnic will keep every member of the party amused and interested throughout the occasion. At such times children are better off for having their fun laid out for them. For instance, have a certain spot (preferably sandy) marked off and given up to hidden treasure. Provide each child with a small spade and let them dig until each finds a bundle containing some treasure trove. Of course, the packages contain nothing more than 5 and 10 cent gifts, or toys, but when found in this mysterious and delightful way the little people appreciate them more than costly presents given in a conventional manner.

Then there could be a hunt for, say, clothespins, hidden everywhere in the greenery. Some pins could be fastened among low tree branches with fine thread, others hidden among fallen leaves, tucked into moss and so on.

If possible, have some portion of the grounds set aside for the luncheon, and arrange it so that the children do not enter this part of the grove, meadow or garden until time for refreshments. Then have all the surprises possible. For one thing, there will be a sandwich tree, decorated with tiny packages containing sandwiches. By the color of the package the nature of the sandwich within may be told. Pale yellow tissue paper indicates cheese, pink ham, pale green lettuce, white chicken, and so on. Some older person stands by the tree to explain the colors and distribute to each one his preference.

Next the children are conducted to the lemonade well. This is a shiny new can of lemonade which has been sunk in the moss in some cool spot. Paper drinking cups are close by and each child in turn fills his cup from the lemonade well, or, as it may be called, lemonade spring. The refreshments may terminate with a bonbon shower. For this a huge tissue paper bag resembling a gigantic rose is discovered, attached in the foliage of some tall tree above the heads of the picnickers. From the rose hang ribbons which, when pulled, release a shower of candies, which should be individually paper-covered.

For grown folk, a surprise picnic is pleasant during the warm days of summer or early autumn, when the dewy early morning is the most attractive part of the day to be about. It is becoming more and more the custom in country and suburban places to make up picnic parties and other outings for the early morning hours rather than during the sunny hours later in the day. If the party is not quite enthusiastic enough to be out for the sunrise itself, a woodland breakfast at 7, or even 6, o'clock makes a charming party. The breakfast may be a simple one of bacon cooked by the roadside, or the morning walk may lead to a farmhouse or roadhouse where breakfast has been ordered in advance—with the ripest of berries, the freshest of eggs, and new milk to "bespeak the country fare."

A rainbow picnic is another affair that will delight the children. The idea is that of the parlor rainbow search, with the added space and greater extent offered by the outdoor setting. The rainbow is formed of long strips of colored tissue paper, trailed through the grass, over bushes and low boughs—even over the tree tops, for the boys. The effect, when the rainbow beams have been arranged, disappearing in the grasses and brush, is extremely pretty. Each child draws a slip on which is written the color of some one strand. He then searches for the loose end of this strand (all the loose ends beginning within a certain prescribed circle) and when he finds it he must follow whither it leads. If the wind causes a few breaks in the paper here and there, this adds to the fun.

Instead of prizes of gifts at the ends of the strands, each youngster can discover a little basket with ribbon the color of his rainbow beam, containing a dainty little picnic lunch to be enjoyed as soon as all have found the ends of their particular rainbow beams. Or, little earthenware crocks, gilded to simulate the fabled "pot of gold" at the rainbow's end, may have the luncheon packed away in their depths.

Oysters Once More

Every lover of oysters feels glad when he tears the August leaf from the calendar and realizes that another oyster season has arrived.

Dean Swift said: "He was a bold man who ate the first oyster," but whoever he may have been, away back in that prehistoric day, he was also a great benefactor to the whole race of epicures who have followed.

That this discoverer of the fine qualities of the oyster lived in the earliest period of the world is attested by the heaps of empty shells which have been found on the Scandinavian coasts and elsewhere, mingled with traces of other kitchen refuse and implements, indicating the use of oysters as food.

So many are the ways in which oysters can be served, that it is doubtful if any other food known to man has more recipes for its preparation, and what is best of all, every one of these can be depended upon to be gratifying to the taste.

Some insist that the only proper way to eat an oyster is the original method—that is, raw, adding, however, just a dash of lemon juice, but most of us are eager to want them in every possible way they can be served, says an old cooking magazine.

OYSTERS AU GRATIN

Dissolve one ounce of butter in a saucepan, mix with it one tablespoon of rice flour and the liquor from a dozen oysters. Stir until it boils, add a pinch of pepper and a pinch of salt, a squeeze of lemon juice, one tablespoon of cream, and the oysters. Pour into a shallow fancy fireproof dish. Mix one ounce of grated Parmesan cheese with a little cream, spread over the top of the oysters, and bake in hot oven till brown.

OYSTER FRICASSEE

Place one teaspoon of butter in a saucepan and, when hot, add to it one quarter of a level teaspoon of salt, half the quantity of cayenne pepper, and a few grains of mace. Put in one dozen large oysters, well washed and drained, and cook only until they are plump. Lay them on a chop plate, add a half cup of cream to the liquid in the saucepan, pour this over the oysters when hot, and serve at once.

OYSTER PIE

Take one pound of cooked cod (flake it), two dozen oysters, one tablespoon of horseradish, three ounces of fat bacon, chopped fine, pepper and salt to taste. Put all into a pie dish.

Take one pint of milk, the yolks of four eggs, a little salt and pepper; make this into a custard; pour over the fish; then cover it with a nice puff paste; bake in a hot oven. Serve hot.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS

Stew two dozen oysters gently in their own liquor; add two ounces of flour and two ounces of butter, the grated rind of one lemon, pepper, and salt and mix till thick, to which add one cup of milk, if there is not much liquor. Simmer ten minutes, and then add a half cup of cream.

Butter well some scallop shells, line with bread crumbs, then a layer of oyster mixture, bread crumbs, oyster mixture, and, lastly, a layer of bread crumbs. Place on top a few pieces of butter; bake till a light brown color.

OYSTERS AND CELERY SALAD

Cook the oysters in their own liquor until they begin to curl. Drain, chill and mix with cut celery, and add mayonnaise dressing. Garnish with celery tips.

Apple Dumplings

Pare and chop 1 apple for each dumpling. Prepare a crust, consisting of 1½ cups of flour, 1 large teaspoon of baking powder, 1 heaping tablespoon of butter, and moisten with enough milk to roll out. Cut in squares for each dumpling and fill with the apples. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, wet the edges, pinch together, place in a baking pan, fill with boiling water seasoned with 1 cup of sugar and a half cup of butter. This makes the sauce. Bake until the apples are done.

Baked Beef Heart

Soak a beef heart over night. Boil steadily for three or four hours in salt water. Make a dressing of minced bread, onions, peppers, salt and enough sweet milk to make moist. Put the meat in a baking pan, pour the sauce over it, and bake for about an hour.

Waffles

Dissolve 1 teaspoon of soda in 1 cup of sour cream and 1 cup of sour milk. Add 1 beaten egg and flour enough to make a thin batter. Mix well, and bake in well-greased waffle irons.

Baked Corn

Put in a well-buttered pan a layer of corn, a little butter and salt, then a layer of cracker crumbs, and repeat until the pan is full, with a layer of corn on top. Pour over it ½ cup of sweet milk. Bake it in a hot oven 20 minutes.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Bringing Up a Dog

Perhaps you do not think that it is hard to bring up a little dog in the way he should go; but that is because you do not own one, perhaps, or else did not have anything to do with his earliest years.

If you are such a happy boy or girl as to have a dog for a pet, remember three things especially: Always be kind to him, always be patient and always be reasonable, advises the Detroit Free Press.

Always be kind. This means that you should never strike a puppy, nor speak to it harshly. If you do, you will have a cringing animal instead of a companionable doggie. Of course, when he does wrong, let him know that you are not deceived; but this you can do in a quiet way, without hurting him, by repeating your command in a quiet voice.

Be patient. Remember that the puppy has to learn your language just as you did when you were a baby, and so do not expect that he will understand everything that you say at once.

Be reasonable. Begin by teaching him cleanliness and obedience. As dogs are naturally clean, you will not have much trouble in teaching him the first habit. . . .

At first your puppy will seem very disobedient. This is because he does not always understand you. If you have an order, make it short and simple, as you would speak to a foreigner not yet familiar with our language. Point to the objects about which you are speaking, and if he does not understand a command, go over the words patiently. For instance, if he does not come when you call him, go up to him and lead him in the direction from which you sent the call. After a few trials he will understand what you want.

After he has learned these two big lessons, you will be able to teach him some tricks, not forgetting your three helps—kindness, patience and reason.

Riddle

Not one moment without me
Could a king or kingdom be;
Not a single grain of wheat
Without me would be complete;
Not a cow-boy on the scout
Finds his herd my help without.
—St. Nicholas.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Connected Squares. I.—1. Mace. 2. Avow. 3. Core. 4. Ewes. II.—1. Darn. 2. Alee. 3. Rest. 4. Nets. III.—1. Span. 2. Pace. 3. Acme. 4. Need. IV.—1. Omen. 2. Mane. 3. Ends. 4. Nest. V.—1. Dirt. 2. Idea. 3. Reap. 4. Taps.

A Reference Garden Diary for Amateurs

DUMFRIES, Scotland—The following garden diary for Great Britain, compiled from notes by an expert gardener, will be found useful for reference by amateurs, or those who have a man without much experience working in their gardens.

JANUARY

All pruning and tying of wall trees should be finished this month, also standard fruit trees, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, pruned and mulched. Dig or trench vegetable garden where required. Plant roses, fruit trees when soil is dry and no frost, if not done in October or November. All leaves to be raked up and stored. If pruning is not finished the early part of the month, it should be done as soon as possible. Wheel on manure and dig when the weather is favorable. Prune and tie up peach trees. During wet weather wash pots, clean sheds and all other work inside. Lift rhubarb and seakale, and put into heat to force. Continue to get all ground turned over when the soil is dry. Put in cuttings of chrysanthemums, and of any other plants that are to be increased. Sow in boxes, onions, leeks, lettuce, cauliflower and celery for early use. Sow Penstemons, Antirrhinums, also tomatoes for first crop. Plant potatoes in boxes to start growth. Rearrange all herbaceous borders, and plant any fruit trees or shrubs.

FEBRUARY

Plant potatoes, sow cabbage, shallots, broad beans, spinach, lettuce, parsley and artichokes. Mulch strawberries with rough manure. Plant Anemones, Ranunculus, Gladioli. Make up hot bed with horse manure and leaves, to start roots, propagate and germinate seeds. Sow in boxes, or troughs, for early use peas, cauliflower, Brussel sprouts, cabbage, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, also Lobelia, Verbenas, Pyrethrums, Dianthus, Salpiglossis, Aquilegia. Start Begonias (tuberous) and Dahlias for cutting. Pot Fuchsias and any other plants requiring it. Sow Sweet Peas for planting out, when properly hardened off.

MARCH

Put in cuttings of all plants wanted for greenhouse and bedding out. Prick off into boxes, or frames, all seedlings ready. Sow Sweet Peas in open border. Plant cabbage, sprouts, savoys, greens. Sow in pots or boxes Stocks, Asters, Marigolds, Nemesias, Scabious, Phlox Drummondi, Tropaeolum, Tagetes, Carnations. Plant Gladioli Branchleyensis, in quantity for cutting. Pot Chrysanthemums into four-inch pots. Plant out peas and beans. Sow in borders Mignonette, Candytuft, Shirley Poppies, Malope, Godetia, Larkspur, Calendula, Clarkia, annual Chrysanthemums all suitable for cutting. Plant out celery. Roll tennis and croquet greens. Disbud the shoots of vines. At this season, pricking off seedlings into boxes and frames takes up a good deal of time, also forking and hoeing in kitchen garden. Start to cut grass with lawn mower. Transplant autumn onions, prune hybrid roses, sow grass seeds on any bare places.

APRIL

Sow any hardy annuals in borders, also turnips, carrots, in kitchen garden, and mustard and cress. Prune China roses. Sow vegetable marrow in pots. Plant early flowering Chrysanthemums in borders that have been wintered in boxes or frames. Tie down vine shoots. Finish the pruning of roses. Have all bedding plants in frames or boxes in a healthy state; attend to watering and airing. Clip boxwood edging. Gravel the walks requiring it. Sow Mignonette and other annuals for later flowering. Plant tomatoes and cucumbers in houses or frames. Hoe, and keep checked all weeds in garden and grounds. Sow peas, beans for succession, also main crop of beet, sow cyclamen for greenhouse. Stake all peas when three to four inches high, transplant spring sown onions that have been hardened off. Make new bed of violets to be lifted and put in frame in September.

MAY

Sow Wallflower, Sweet William, Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves, Forget-me-not. Gypsophylla, and all other biennials. Thin all vegetable crops in due time. Sow Cineraria, Calceolaria and Primula for greenhouse. Plant cabbage savoys, sprouts, cauliflower, for later cutting. Sow Salsify, Scorzomera and kidney beans, also annuals for later flowering. Fork and earthen up among potatoes and all Brassica tribe. Make celery trenches, if not done earlier. Bedding out plants to be finished by end of this month, if possible. Attend to the tying of vine shoots, and thin grapes when the size of peas. All grass to be kept short, walks and borders to be free from weeds, and all plants in borders to be staked, when required.

JUNE

Seeds of perennials should all be sown about this time. Hoeing, weeding, and thinning of crops, staking and tying, cutting grass, is the main work after all the bedding out is finished. If the weather is very dry, water strawberries thoroughly. Sow Endive. Plant celery for main crop. Put grass or straw among strawberries to keep fruit clean. Fork any vacant ground, and fill up with cauliflower, sprouts, lettuce. Sow last lot of peas, beans, parsley, turnips, transplant leeks.

JULY

Attend to the pulling of fruit when ripe, and let all fruit be dry for preserving. Go over wall trees and lay up young wood. Cut out all forewood. Transplant all Wallflower, Foxgloves, Sweet William, Canterbury Bells for planting in their flowering quarters in November. Layer Carnations for next season. Keep all flowering plants clean by picking off withered flowers to prolong the flowering of these plants. Sow cabbage, savoys, sprouts, red cabbage, broccli, greens, winter spinach, autumn onions. Cut grass every week and roll tennis and croquet lawns.

AUGUST

The work at this season is keeping the garden and grounds in perfect order. Propagate bedding plants. At intervals, in dry weather, earth up celery. As Primulas, Streptocarpus, Cyclamen, Cinerarias, Calceolarias, Gloxinias require it, move them, as they all want to be kept growing. Tie up Dahlias and all plants requiring support. Layer Malmaison Carnations for greenhouse and garden. Prepare ground and plant strawberry runners. Clip birch, thorn, and privet hedges. Have all cuttings of bedding plants put in frames for next season's planting out.

SEPTEMBER

Plant out in kitchen garden Ellams' early cabbage, or some other early variety for cutting in April or May. Have Chrysanthemums that have been growing in pots outside all summer brought into the greenhouse, wash the pots, stop artificial feeding water carefully, and have a nice circulation of air that they may not take on much growth, but swell out the buds. Order bulbs for pot and outdoor culture. Lift transplanted spring sown onions, spread on hard surface to dry. Clear off any vegetables that are past, as they look untidy. All nets that have been on fruit trees, and bushes to be stored in a dry state. Pull and store all apples and pears that are ready. Plant violets in frame that have been grown all summer in border. Keep garden and grounds well swept and raked of all fallen leaves. Pot Roman hyacinths for early flowering, and at intervals to keep up store of flowers. Plant Spanish and English iris bulbs for flowering in June and July. If grass continues to grow, keep short with mowers, and have all scythe work finished before the leaves begin to fall.

OCTOBER

Fires should be started to keep damp out of greenhouses. Planting of shrubs, fruit trees, and bushes can be started soon after the foliage is ripe, but let the soil be in a dry state. Pot hyacinths, narcissus, tulips, crocuses. They can be put in open frames, covered with ashes and potted up in the winter. Plant bulbs in borders. When the bedding plants are past, fill with wallflower or any plants wanted for spring flowering. Have all dahlias, tuberous-rooted begonias lifted when the soil is dry, after they have been cut down, or, if they have got unsightly, dry them well before storing them in sand for the winter. Lift gladioli crowns and dry them before storing, but let the foliage turn yellow before doing so. Prick off into frames cauliflower, lettuce, to stand the winter, and to be planted out in spring. Planting of roses can be done now, when the soil is in a fit state, as they get established before winter. Pruning fruit bushes, such as gooseberries, currants, raspberries may be started, but this work is often done after all the fallen leaves are collected.

NOVEMBER

Make new plantations of gooseberries, currants, and plant fruit trees against walls, or to be grown in bushes of standard form. When the weather is not suitable for out-door work, there are always many things to be done in the greenhouses to keep them clean and bright. Prune, nail, and tie all wall fruit trees from this time until finished, although the final pruning of peaches might be delayed somewhat.

If any ground in kitchen garden is vacant, manure can be put on, the ground turned over and left in a rough state, so that the soil may become pulverized and suitable for planting and sowing. Mulch all roses, and any plants that are rather tender, with rough manure. If any alterations are to be made in shrubberies or borders, continue doing so in suitable weather, as dry soil about the roots is one of the main points for successful growth. Pot hyacinths, tulips, narcissus for successional flowers, by putting in a few at intervals, about every three weeks, and the greenhouses are thus kept bright during the early spring months. Chrysanthemum cuttings may be put into small pots. All herbaceous plants should be cut over, and borders raked; no forking of borders should be done until spring. All bulbs should be pointing through the soil in the spring, before the forking of borders is begun.

DECEMBER

Greenhouses, vineries, peach houses should be all washed inside, woodwork, walls, and all surfaces thoroughly cleaned at the first opportunity, pruning of shrubs to be done when the weather is suitable.

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THE HOME FORUM

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Street in Viterbo

When one travels on foot, how much is gained. The town or village shows its treasures to every sort of traveler, but it is the pedestrian who gets the completest impression; the surroundings, are they barren or fruitful, wooded or pastoral; the position, does it perch on a summit or nestle in the valley; does one approach through straggling suburbs, or does a medieval gate give access through its walls. It was thus Mr. Belloc approached Viterbo. From the crest of the hill upon which Montefiascone is built "there shone before me in the sunrise," he writes in "The Path to Rome," "one of those unexpected and united landscapes which are among the glories of Italy. They have changed the very mind in a hundred northern painters, when men traveled hither to Rome to learn their art, and coming in by her mountain-road saw, time and again, the set views of plains like gardens, surrounded by sharp mountain-land."

"Below, where the road continued down the slope, was a level of some eight miles full of trees diminishing in distance. At its further side an ample mountain, wooded, of gentle flattened outline, but high and majestic, barred the way to Rome. It was yet another of those volcanoes, . . . which are the mark of Latium; and it held hidden, as did that larger and more confused one on the rim of which I stood, a lake in its silent crater. . . . The distance and the hill that bounded it should in that climate have stood clear in the pure air, but it was yet so early that a thin haze hung over the earth, and the sun had not yet controlled it; it was even chilly. I could not catch the towers of Viterbo, though I knew them to stand at the foot of the far mountain."

"When I approached Viterbo I first saw an astonishing wall, perpendicular to my road, untouched, the bones of the Middle Ages. It stood up straight before one like a range of cliffs, seeming much higher than it should; its hundred feet or so were exaggerated by the severity of its stones and by its sheer fall. For they had no ornament whatever, and few marks of decay, though many of age. Tall towers, exactly square and equally bare of carving or machicolation, stood at intervals along this forbidding defense and flanked its curtain. Then, nearer by, one saw that it was not a huge castle, but the wall of a city, for at a corner it went sharp round to contain the town, and through one uneven place I saw houses. Many men were walking in the roads alongside these walls, and there were gates pierced in them whereby the citizens went in and out of the city as bees go in and out of the little opening in a hive."

"The streets were narrow, tortuous and alive," he goes on to relate, "all shaded by the great houses, and still full of the cold of the night. The noise of fountains echoed in them, and the high voices of women and the cries of sellers. Every house had in it something fantastic and peculiar; . . . There were courtyards with blinding whites of sunlit walls above, themselves in shadow; and there were many carvings and paintings over doors. I had come into a great living place after the loneliness of the road."

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A City of Whiteness

"A city of whiteness and brightness. A city of sun and wind, of mountain freshness, and dazzling sun-dried air. This is how Athens strikes the traveler from Northern lands," Mrs. R. C. Bosanquet writes in "Days in Attica." "For the city that first greets him is the modern Athens with its broad, straight, shadeless streets, its blocks of high white houses geometrically arranged, and its open squares filled with orange-trees and date-palms. The old town that lies tucked away between Hermes street and the Acropolis has to be discovered later. With its winding shady lanes, low houses, windowless to the street, and pleasant hidden courtyards, Turkish Athens seems like a town apart. To step across the street that divides it from the new town is to step back a century into the world of Byron and Hobhouse and Cochrane and Church.

"Athens, the modern town, may lack romance, but instead she has her own gayety and charm. . . . Think of the joy of a town where coal is dear and marble is cheap. The main roads are now bordered with fine houses of white stucco, a paste made of powdered marble and quite different from the gloomy stucco of English towns. Their balconies, porticoes and wide entrance stairs shine with Pentelic marble. . . .

There are really two centers to the town. Constitution Square is the haunt of the foreigner. Here are the royal Palace, the smart hotels, the tourist agencies, the sellers of almond-blossom and violets, the islanders showing their webs of lace or baskets of sponges or eastern rugs held out over one arm. Concord Square at the lower end of the town is the center for the natives. From it radiate all the main streets. Here are hotels, clean and roomy with good Greek restaurants below; here are the banks and business houses; and instead of the victorias and landaus and big Austrian horses of the upper square there are here merry little open chaises covered with awnings and drawn by two small horses."

"Athens is the capital of Greece, but it is also the market town for Attica. This fact is pleasantly emphasized by the groups of peasants who each morning converge upon the city from the surrounding country. Conspicuous in their heavy garments covered with handsome wool embroidery, Albanians may be seen along any of the main roads leading to Athens. Some are in gayly painted carts, slightly resembling those used by peasants in Sicily. They are bringing the produce of their small farms to town and at the same time will give a lift to their women friends who have business in Æolus Street, the great shopping quarter for the peasants. . . . These peasants whom one sees daily in the streets of Athens are by no means the 'country cousins' of European cities. They have more the air of local gentry paying an occasional visit to their county town. They know their way about and have their own haunts where they are welcomed."

Patient Doing

There is no well-doing that is not patient doing.—J. G. Holland.

What Scotland Owes to Scott

"Scott has done more for Edinburgh than all her great men put together," Alexander Smith wrote some fifty years ago. "Scott discovered that the city was beautiful—he sang its praises over the world—and he has put more coin into the pockets of its inhabitants than if he had established a branch of manufacture of which they had the monopoly. . . . Although several laborers were before him in the field of the 'Border Ballads,' he made fashionable those wonderful stories of humor and pathos. As soon as 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' appeared, everybody was raving about Melrose and moonlight. He wrote 'The Lady of the Lake,' and next year a thousand tourists descended on the Trossachs, watched the sun setting on Loch Katrine, and began to take lessons on the bagpipe. He improved the Highlands as much as General Wade did when he struck through them his military roads. Where his muse was one year, a mailcoach and a hotel were the next. His poems are grated down into guide-books. Never was an author so popular as Scott, and never was popularity worn so lightly and gracefully. In his own heart he did not value it highly; and he cared more for his plantations at Abbotsford than for his poems and novels. He would rather have been praised by Tom Purdie [his grieve] than by any critic. He was a great, simple, sincere, warm-hearted man. He never turned aside from his fellows in gloomy scorn; his lip never curled with a fine disdain. . . . He liked society, his friends, his dogs, his domestics, his trees, his historical nick-nacks. At Abbotsford, he would write a chapter of a novel before his guests were out of bed, spend the day with them, and then, at dinner, with his store of shrewd Scottish anecdote, brighten the table. . . . When in Edinburgh, any one might see him in the streets or in the Parliament House. He was loved by everybody. No one was so popular among the souters of Selkirk as the Shirra. George IV., on his visit to the northern kingdom, declared that Scott was the man he most wished to see. He was the deepest, simplest, man of his time. The mass of his greatness takes away from our sense of its height. He sinks like Ben Cruachan, shoulder after shoulder, slowly, till its base is twenty miles in girth. Scotland is Scott-land. He is the light in which it is seen. He has proclaimed over all the world Scottish history, Scottish humor, Scottish feeling, Scottish virtue; and he has put money into the pockets of Scottish hotelkeepers, Scottish tailors, Scottish boatmen, and the drivers of the Highland mails."

The Peace of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE proves conclusively that "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding," of which Paul spoke to the Philippians, can come to the human mind only through the spiritual understanding of Truth. It is the belief that life is contained in matter and sustained by matter that is the seeming cause of all the unrest and inharmony of the world; and dispeace is thus synonymous at all times with erroneous thinking from a supposititious material basis.

Jesus of Nazareth knew more about the peace of God than any other man, because he knew most of Truth; and this in spite of the fact that he encountered the bitterest trials of the world. If the Gospel narratives be examined it will be found, however, that he himself stated, as Matthew records, "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword"; and on the other hand, as John sets it down, Christ Jesus, in comforting his disciples on one occasion, used the words, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." Now, first of all, Christian Science shows exactly how it is that Christ, Truth, is like a sword to materialism. When the absolute truth of being comes to the consciousness which is believing in the reality of matter and in the power of matter, it stirs up its stagnant depths. The ultimate result of this process of Truth is the destruction of the material dreams and the attainment of full understanding of Life in Spirit. The Christ, as the spiritual idea of God, comes to human consciousness, not itself as a provoker of strife, but as the Comforter, and this exactly in so far as Christ, Truth, is allowed to abide there. Many there seem to be who are living a life of mere materialism. The truth about God when first presented to these oftentimes produces an upheaval. And it is well that it is so, for it is a certain sign that the stronghold of error is being attacked and that in the fullness of time an abiding peace, the peace of God, will reign instead. In Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 323): "Through the wholesome chastisements of Love, we are helped onward in the march towards righteousness, peace, and purity, which are the landmarks of Science."

Christian Science teaches that God is Truth, Life, or Love, and that God is infinite good. If one considers just what this signifies it will become apparent that no matter what the human mind may believe to the contrary the spiritual fact remains, fixed and unalterable, that Love is forever active. Men may think entirely erroneously and this erroneous thinking may apparently be translated into wrong-doing; but God is never indifferent, because Love which is omnipresent and omnipotent is all the while active as divine Principle. That is why the evil-doer bears the penalty of his wrong-doing. There is not a single evil action, nor yet a single sinful thought, but has its antidote in the facts of divine Principle. It is because God is Love that evil or false belief punishes itself by excluding itself from knowledge and harmony.

There are two ways by which the peace of God may be ushered into human experience; the one is through suffering, the other through Science. It goes without saying that no one would willingly choose the former. And it is as certain that it is on account of ignorance that everybody does not choose the latter. Now the way of divine Science is the way of absolute knowledge. Mrs. Eddy rediscovered, what Jesus the Christ had taught and demonstrated, that absolute truth can be known by a man and known so clearly that he may experience in great measure the peace of God even during his earthly life. Christian Science declares, among other truths, that harmony is omnipresent because God is omnipresent. So, no matter where a man may find himself, and no matter how firmly he may be believing in the reality of inharmony, the absolute truth remains, as Christian Science states, that harmony alone is real, and that he is therefore being deceived by false belief. How can he get rid of this false belief of inharmony or dispeace? Just as he spiritually realizes the truth of the omnipresence of harmony. To insure this result he has got to reason from the bed-rock of Truth. He has to perceive the all-ness of the one Mind, the perfection of Mind, the omnipresence of good. In proportion to his understanding of Truth the error of belief is destroyed. It is one of the most wonderful experiences a human being can have, to enter into the presence of God, shutting out the material sense of things, beginning silently to apprehend the great truth of being, until he finds that the seeming discord, which a short time ago had appeared to blot out every spark of gladness and joy, has been proved unreal and that he is now experiencing "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding." These are happy times in human experience, and they are foretastes of what will become the ever-increasing experience of humanity as it learns the truth. Mrs. Eddy, referring to such experience and the method of its attainment, writes on page 506 of Science and Health: "Through divine Science, Spirit, God, unites understanding to eternal harmony. The calm and exalted thought or spiritual apprehension is at peace."

Christian Science shows that sickness of body is healed by the same metaphysical method as inharmony of mind, because disease is an error of belief made manifest on the body. Thus disease is a phenomenon of mortal mind. To heal disease scientifically, the false belief has to be corrected or destroyed; and this is done by Truth. God never created error in any form, never originated a false or sick belief. All that God creates is perfect, harmonious, indestructible. Disease has no more reality than has the error that four times three are eleven. Both are false or erroneous beliefs. Whenever divine Science brings home to the consciousness of the sufferer that the peace of God is, speaking absolutely, the only real consciousness, the belief of sickness will vanish as part of the general false belief in life apart from God. The Discoverer of Christian Science referring to the healing of the sick, on pages 416-417 of Science and Health, says: "Teach them that their being is sustained by Spirit, not by matter, and that they find health, peace, and harmony in God, divine Love."

The Author of the "Lays"

"My name is Marie and I am of France," announced the author of "Lays," written in England in the twelfth century, in her epilogue of another of her works, the "Fables." "She is much praised for them," says a contemporary French writer, referring to the "Lays" and "the rimes are loved everywhere . . . by count, baron and chevalier, and the people have them read and take delight and they have them repeated oft."

The following prologue, even in translation graceful and poetical, contains all that is known of her history:

"Those to whom God has given the gift of comely speech should not hide their light beneath a bushel, but should willingly show it abroad. If a great truth is proclaimed in the ears of men, it brings forth fruit a hundred-fold; but when the sweetness of telling is praised of many, flowers mingle with the fruit upon the branch. . . . He who would keep himself unspotted from the world should search for knowledge, that he might understand. To set evil from me and to put away grief, I purpose to commence a book. I considered within myself what fair story in the Latin or Romance I could turn into the common tongue. But I found that all the stories had been written, and scarcely it seemed the worth my doing what so many had done. Then I called to mind those lays I had so often heard. I doubted nothing—for well I knew—that our fathers fashioned them that men should bear in remembrance the deeds of those who have gone before. Many a one, on many a day, the minstrel has chanted to my ear. I would not that they should perish, forgotten by the roadside. In my turn, therefore I have made of them a song, rimed as I am able."

Her dedication to the King, Henry II., follows, and when she says, "Hearken now to the commencement of the matter," her autobiography ceases, and only her books remain to satisfy the curiosity of those who would fain know more of this Frenchwoman who wrote in the language of Ile de France two centuries before the "Canterbury Tales."

Verses to Arrigo Boito

From the East the dawn, the roseate dawn was peeping,
As through the azure waves my boat was leaping:
And the pattering sunlit showers
Sang, "Onward! have no fear!
Weary not, urge thy powers,
For the wished-for goal is near;"
And the pattering sunlit showers
Sang: "Onward! have no fear!"

O'er the water's edge did the mounting sun aspire;
Fire was the glowing sea, and the hills were fire.
And under my gliding prow
Sang the sea as it broke in spray
"Look! for the daylight now
From the East takes its winged way!"
Under my gliding prow
Sang the sea as it broke in spray.

—Domenico Milelli (Tr. from the Italian by G. A. Greene).

Limoges, the Cradle of Two Arts

"Crowning the lofty banks of the Vienne, Limoges is seen from afar, the gloomy tower of its beautiful cathedral forming a strange contrast to the bright landscape. September," Miss Betham-Edwards says in her book, "Literary Rambles in France," "is the month for the chestnut country, such is the Limousin par excellence. What the apple-tree is to Normandy, the olive to Provence, is the chestnut in these regions, and the veteran trees are a glory to behold."

"The interest of Limoges is far from being exhausted when we have visited cathedrals and churches. Limoges is the cradle of two exquisite arts, one, alas! now lost to the world forever, the other flourishing. The inimitable enamels of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are only to be admired in museums. The dainty faience, due to the discovery of a lady in 1760, is today an important manufacture, one of the first, if not the first, in France.

"Genius has its harvests, its extraordinary efflorescence as well as Nature's products: thus not one, but groups of enamelers sprung up simultaneously; the delicate art ran in families, in clans, the skill of one merged in the excellence of all, fathers and sons, brothers and cousins earning collective fame, inheriting collective renown! These sons of Limoges have glorified their native city, lent it unique distinction. Their enamel remains inimitable, unpurchaseable; existing collections are not to be added to, for all time they must remain stationary. These masterpieces of an art which dealt in masterpieces only do not appeal to all; they are appreciated by the eclectic, the connoisseur, not by ordinary lovers of painting and decorative arts. But the other specialty of Limoges, its famous faience, is more readily understood and admired. The manufacture, too, if we must so call it, is eminently serviceable and within reach of rich and poor. At very reasonable cost we can embellish our tables and walls with this lovely ware.

"The history of Limoges porcelain is curious in more respects than one. The fine white clay (called kaolin), found in strata above gneiss, had long been known to the Chinese and used by them in the manufacture of their hard or kaolinic porcelain. The Germans had also discovered the value of kaolin at an early period, but long kept their methods secret. In France search had been made for the precious clay in vain, and, as in the Arabian fairy tale, a woman it was who discovered the speaking bird, the singing tree, and the golden water; so . . . the wife of a poor country doctor named Darnet discovered magnificent beds of kaolin at St. Yriex, near Limoges, a find worth a mine of gold. Mme. Darnet's happy treasure trove and the discovery of petuntze a little later for once and for all assured the splendid future of Limoges faience. The latter mentioned substance is a kind of felspar hardly less valuable than kaolin in this manufacture, and equally familiar to the Chinese. In the ceramic museum of Sèvres is to be seen a fragment of the very kaolin accidentally lighted upon by Mme. Darnet, a memento making up for the non-erection of a statue. For with the strangest inconsistency in what is par excellence a statue-raising country, no monument records the fact."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1916

EDITORIALS

After the Battle in Maine

No pronounced Republican partisan is willing to admit today that the election in Maine on Monday was less than a victory. No pronounced Democratic partisan is willing to admit that it was a defeat. The impartial observer is disposed to regard it as simply the balancing of scores and the opening of a new phase of the contest. In 1908 Taft, Republican, carried the state for the presidency; in 1910, Plaisted, Democrat, carried the state for the governorship. This evened things up. In September, 1912, Haines, Republican, carried the state for the governorship; in November, 1912, Wilson, Democrat, carried the state for the presidency. This evened things up again. In 1914, Curtis, Democrat, carried the state for the governorship; in 1916, Milliken, Republican, carried the state for the governorship. This has evened things up once more. In the last eight years Maine has been seesawing, now going to the Democrats, now going to the Republicans. Putting aside the pluralities, an even balance was struck on Monday. The slate and the field are clear for the November struggle. Neither party is in a position to claim Maine for the presidency in advance of the counting of the ballots. All the more interesting, for this reason, will be the next battle in the state.

The moral effect of the decision of Monday cannot, of course, be overlooked. It was largely for the achievement of moral effects that the Republicans and the Democrats made so vigorous a campaign. That was why the Republican party drew upon practically all of its resources of eloquence and influence, and why it put its candidate for the presidency into the fight. That was why the administration sent its congressional supporters and its cabinet officers to the front. Both parties wanted Maine, very much indeed, for moral reasons. But the Republicans had more at stake than the Democrats, even in a moral sense. They had more to lose and less to win. If they won they would simply be regaining a state that traditionally belongs to them in presidential years; if they lost, it would be taken as a hard blow, for it was their time to win. In holding Maine, on the other hand, the Democrats would simply be retaining a state that went to Wilson four years ago and to Curtis two years later, not because the Democratic party attracted the controlling sentiment of the electorate, but because the Republican party was weakened by division. If the Democratic party had won, its gain would have equaled the Republican loss. Victory for the Democracy in Maine would have been widely accepted as presaging a landslide for Wilson and Marshall in November.

As matters stand, there will be less talk about landslides and more about the necessity of hard work on both sides. The escape from defeat in Maine will give fresh courage to the Hughes following; the failure to hold their grip on Maine will impel the Democrats to prepare for a harder struggle than many of them have lately anticipated. It is not to be expected that extreme views will be avoided, even though it is coming to be understood that they often work more harm than good to the side they are intended to serve. Following on the heels of the returns from Maine came expressions from leaders of the Republican forces that the result meant the repudiation of the Wilson administration, and that, from this time on, the Democratic ticket would be little more than a negligible factor in the national campaign. This is only a trifle more nonsensical than the statement attributed to Democratic leaders that "the result of the election in Maine indicates a sweeping Democratic victory in November." If it had been said that the result of the election in Maine does not necessarily prevent a sweeping Democratic victory in November, the statement would have been closer to the truth. The western manager of the Hughes campaign telegraphs offhand: "The victory today assures us of victory in November. The victory means that Maine has had enough of the Wilson administration. . . . As goes Maine, so goes the Union." There is no assurance of Republican victory, any more than there is an indication of Democratic victory, in the Maine returns, and as to the Union following the example of Maine, that has happened only at times. Senator Taggart is positive in the prediction that, if the undercurrent of sentiment in his state continues to run until the election as it is running today, Indiana will be counted for Wilson and Marshall. Similar optimistic views have reached Democratic national headquarters from Colorado, Missouri and Massachusetts, since the news came in from Maine.

Eight weeks will elapse before election day, Tuesday, Nov. 7. Long before then the contest in Maine, and the circumstances attending it, will have been forgotten by the great mass of the voting population. The decision at the polls will quite probably hinge on issues very different from those that influenced the voting in a state election last Monday. Factors now unseen and unfelt are likely to enter the campaign, and with a determining force. These are not to be dealt with in advance.

Distribution of Mail

It is not difficult to furnish to postoffice department authorities and to newspapers reliable evidence of delay in delivery of mail in specific cases. To prove that such cases are not occasional but constant, and to frame up an indictment against the service as a whole, is more difficult, for it involves careful investigation, over a considerable period of time, and it is dependent, to a degree on the cooperation of postal officials which cannot always be won. Local and subordinate officials may be quite willing to aid, but sometimes orders from higher up prevent.

There can hardly be any long dispute over the entire right of the public to know the facts before it proceeds to pass judgment. Postal officials are servants of the public, not its masters; and, in the long run, candor is a better policy than concealment. Therefore it, as is said by those who claim to know, the department has recently decided to economize by reducing the distributing staff on the postal cars, and by thrusting the task of preparation of mail for out-of-town centers more and more upon clerks in the terminal stations, why not let the public know it? If the new method is an economy that really saves the government considerable money, and at the same time does not slow up the delivery of mail, well and good. But if the reduction in cost of distribution is more than offset by an impaired delivery of mail, the public has a right to know the figures and to act accordingly. That the verdict usually will be for the best rather than for the cheapest system of distribution who can doubt? On the other hand, if the department can show that terminal stations, rather than mail cars, make better places for sorting and distributing outgoing mail, then it is for its interests and those of the public as well to give the data proving the assertion. The people have only to be shown the facts, in a case like this, to quit merely destructive criticism.

Comment of this sort is provoked by conditions now existing in New England where considerable change in routing and distribution of mail has been effected lately, with results about which wise men differ somewhat. Not a few persons are of the opinion that the delivery service, say of New York mail for Boston, and vice versa, is not so efficient as it was a year ago. Queries to postal officials, put by persons who so think, so far as they have brought replies, have seemed to indicate that responsibility rests with departmental rulings altering modes of distribution of mail en route, rulings, of course, that if due to any deliberate policy, must affect the service in other sections of the country. What is needed now is more information of a reliable sort, showing what policy, if any, is back of the changes recently ordered; and what "efficiency" tests, applied to the postal service, indicate when the new system of terminal distribution is studied. The country knows what it used to get when the postal-car service was kept at its highest pitch of efficiency.

Standing by His Colors

Called into extra session, the Sixty-Third Congress of the United States, on April 7, 1913, listened for the first time since the administration of John Adams to a message read in person by the President. This session was called for the specific purpose of revising the tariff in accordance with the declaration on the subject made in the Baltimore platform of 1912, a plank of which read:

> We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government under the constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government, honestly and economically administered.

In his message to Congress on the occasion referred to, the President said:

> We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day, very far, indeed, from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which the recent tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the modest notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the government.

Thus inspired and commissioned, Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, chairman of the committee on ways and means, prepared and introduced his tariff bill, the schedules having been approved by the Democratic caucus. The measure was debated from April 21 until May 8, when it was passed by the House, the sponsor of the bill supporting it line by line. The vote stood 281 to 139, and the result was accounted a famous party and administration victory. Four Progressives supported the measure and fourteen opposed it. Five Democrats voted against it, three of them being from Louisiana, to which the sugar provision was objectionable. In the Senate the bill was reported back from the committee on finance on July 11, and the debate was continued until Sept. 9, when the measure passed, 44 to 37, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Republican, and Senator Poindexter of Washington, Progressive, voting for it, and Senators Thornton and Ransdell of Louisiana voting against it.

Three years later, the Democratic national convention in St. Louis, before the renomination of Woodrow Wilson, registered a tendency toward a change of tariff policy in the following paragraph of the tariff plank:

> We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the government economically administered, and unreservedly indorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are as yet conjectural and wait to be disclosed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade.

In another paragraph unmistakable signs appeared of an intention to depart from the time-honored traditions of the party.

This is merely a recital of history in the making, and, necessarily, can be brought down only to the present. As recorded, the latest acts of the Democratic party show that it also has been wandering, to use the President's figure of three years ago, "far afield." That is to say, it has wandered from a tariff for revenue only, and, to quote the President again, has "moved boldly forward to the idea" that certain industries "are entitled to the direct patronage of the government."

It is not intended, at this juncture, to pass judgment on the wisdom of the Democratic departure, but, in common fairness, it should be said that Oscar W. Underwood stands on the entire question where he stood in April, 1913. That is, he is standing by his colors, come what may. The future must determine whether he is right or wrong.

Sir George Foster on the British Empire

The speech delivered by Sir George Foster at the luncheon recently given in honor of the Canadian members of Parliament visiting England, was, like so many of the speeches delivered by Dominion's statesmen, remarkable alike for its practicality and its breadth of view. His main thesis was that the last few years had wrought such changes throughout the empire that conditions could never revert to the position they occupied before the war. It was true, he said, of Canada, as it was true of the United Kingdom, that things could never be exactly the same with her again. Every man who had wrought in this war had not only wrought for the land to which he belonged, but for the world. He would, however, counsel them in the United Kingdom, as in his own country, not to make the mistake of supposing that when this war was over their effort would cease. Greater days were before them than even the days of the two years of war.

It is just here, of course, that Sir George Foster emphasized a point which needs emphasis. To an ever greater extent, as time goes on, men of affairs in all countries are coming to see that the call for the greatest effort and the most public-spirited actions will come after peace is declared and the great work of consolidation and reconstruction lies before the world. The work to be done will, as Sir George Foster well pointed out, be more prosaic than the tremendous tasks undertaken and achieved by the men of all parts of the empire during the past two years; but, in many ways, the work will be greater and fraught with more lasting consequences. "In the great days that are coming," Sir George Foster said, "it would, indeed, be a great loss if those wonderful energies now employed in all phases of the war and all phases of our national life are allowed to go back to the prison places of foolishness and misdirection."

It must be plain to those who have studied the position in all belligerent and in many neutral countries with any care, that the work of the statesman, at the present moment, is not so much the devising of specific schemes for meeting post-war conditions, though these have, of course, their proper place, as of the arousing of men to a recognition of the fact that the end of the war will find them, to a very large extent, in a new world. Not a few of the great questions of two years ago will be found to have settled themselves, and men everywhere will be called upon to take up the world's great problems at a point far in advance of that at which they left them two years ago. The effect of Sir George Foster's speech is to make clear this great overriding consideration, and as such, at the present juncture, it is particularly welcome.

The Mountain

Mountains figure prominently in the news of the day. The great barrier, the strategic position, the hill fortress, the pass, the mountain road and railway, are all talked about and find much place in all manner of discussion and report. Viewed from afar, or indeed viewed from near at hand, the mountain has little concern with any of these things. The sun rises and catches the peak, glistening pink, maybe, against a clear blue sky, or it sets, and catches it again and lights it up with all the radiance of the afterglow. The march of armies and the roar of cannon about its feet remain alike unheeded.

But it is of the mountain in the days before the war that mention would be made; about the views of it which might be had from a certain wooden house some way across the valley. Of all views, the view from the wooden house was the great view. It was planted, this house, well back into the hillside which towered above it, the land breaking away in front of it, down to the stream which tumbled and tossed, over rocks and stones, through pine and larch, in the valley below. As for the mountain, it had the way of all mountains of growing steadily in height as one climbed the hills about it. Right down in the depths of the valley a chance clump of fir trees or a rising copse would shut out the view, and the great peak seemed somehow to have little connection with the things around; but get away up into the hills and the more one climbed, by so much the more did the mountain climb up into the sky. It seemed to shake itself free from the trees and lesser hills which clustered round its feet, and, green giving place to rock, to shoot up into the sky, high above all other hills and mountains nearby, till it dominated everything. It was just this view one had from the door of the wooden house; the mountain was the thing, in the clear or cloud of the first light, in the blaze of midday or midst the ever-changing shadows and glories of the evening.

And so, as has been said, men would look up and talk about it. Was it that great gray clouds hid the peak from view, banked up around it and swept triumphantly into space over its rugged shoulders, or was it that it seemed so strangely near that the rifts in the rocks even on its highest summit were plain to see? Or, again, was it that it seemed to have caught an unaccustomed light from somewhere? It was ever doing this, lights that no man remembered ever to have seen before. Well, at all such times and at many others, the wayfarer, after giving another greeting, would look up at the mountain and speak of it. And so the people of the valleys, round about, grew up with a deep love for the mountain. It was to them a source of pride, and the newcomer was ever told of its wonders. Many, indeed, were the tales that were told about it, round cottage stoves at night; of what had befallen this one and that one as he made his way up its sides; of his setting out and coming back again, and the adventures he had by the way.

It was not a well-known mountain. There was no railway up its sides, and the only tourists that knew about it were those few who had come upon it in some journey away from the beaten track, and came back again and again to wander over its green sides, and up over its rocky summit. It was a singularly gracious mountain. The traveler seeking for just one word in which to describe it, would probably find that serenity best expressed his feeling about it. From the door of the wooden house, indeed, it looked just that way. From there, everything seemed in just proportion, and on towards evening, on those still clear days which come in late September, when all the land seems to be resting, there was about the mountain a strange folding of the hands and a being still. There was a calmness, too, and a silent watchfulness—in a word again, serenity.

Notes and Comments

The measures taken, some time ago, by the French government to prevent anything in the nature of maladministration in French Equatorial Africa appear to have been particularly efficacious. It is now about six years since the Governor-General of that district set up an organization to exercise control over all concessions in the country. Since then, all the concessions have been inspected every year, and thus a hold has been maintained by the authorities on the development of the country. The care of the French authorities for the native populations in the colonies is a welcome feature in French colonial administration. It is satisfactory to note that the minister for the colonies has just signed a decree which renders the organization in French Equatorial Africa a permanent one.

Few people will be found to object to the bill, recently introduced into the British House of Commons, to assimilate Irish time and English time, as from Oct. 1st next. And yet, to many who have been wont to travel back and forth across the channel, the putting back or putting forward of the clock twenty-five minutes was one of the incidents of the voyage. Many stories arising out of it are told. "Get me to Westland row by 8:30," said an eager passenger to the still more eager jarvey, "and I'll give you double your fare." The boat was late and the passenger's watch showed 8:20. "Sure, yer hounour, I will so," was the reply, as he jumped into his seat. And then, sotto voce: "An' the clocks, hivven be praised, wid not a light in 'em. An' we able to make it in sivven innits—goin' in moderashun."

People who have been observing the trend of speeches in Maine, in the campaign which ended with the election of Monday, will now be interested in the trend of potato prices in Aroostook. During the last three or four weeks the price of Aroostook potatoes has fluctuated with the prospects of each of the two great parties. It is expected, however, that the result of the voting will soon steady the quotations, but whether to the advantage or the disadvantage of the consumer remains to be seen.

So many things are on wheels, nowadays, that it is scarcely surprising to learn of a school in California that is held in a box car. Here children whose fathers comprise a railroad section gang are being taught daily, and the school is proving such a success that the superintendent has asked for an old passenger coach, which will be fitted with benches and blackboards. Such a car will be easier to heat, and here the school will be continued when cooler weather comes. The story is matched by one from Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill., where two Pullman sleeping cars have been transferred to brick foundations, near the college buildings, where they are used as dormitories. Their popularity with the students is easy to understand. As David Copperfield said of the old barge which Mr. Peggotty turned into a house, "Never having been designed for any such use, it became a perfect abode."

Chicago is putting its new municipal pier to a novel use. Here every Thursday night, in the large auditorium at the end of the pier, the people come together and sing. People who know how to sing, people who do not know how but wish they did, people who do not know how but think they do, all are welcome. Community singing is not by any means a new idea; it doubtless antedated even the days of Ichabod Crane, singing master for the Dutch settlers of Sleepy Hollow. But it is an idea that, in the United States, seems to have gone out of fashion until recently. Is there any good reason why it should not be revived, why every community, large and small, should not say to its people once a week, "Let us come together and sing"?

An indication of the growing closer relationship between the collegiate and business worlds is the announcement that the University of Cincinnati adds to its curriculum this year a course in international trade. Students taking this course will be taught, for one thing, how to interest the prospective customer of another land in the goods offered, and how to get his good will and patronage. This would seem to mean that serious attention is to be paid to what United States salesmen have often been accused of neglecting, particularly in their dealings with merchants in southern America countries. The makers of the course have also wisely inserted, "Study of the character of the foreign peoples with whom the exporter will have to deal."

The expression "Bad mannered South" is used in several newspapers in speaking of the heckling and interruption of Charles Evans Hughes during his recent address before a miscellaneous gathering in Nashville, Tennessee. Why "South"? Are bad manners particularly or peculiarly of the South, or are they found occasionally in the East and West also? It may not be deemed bad manners by some, but it will be deemed bad judgment by all thoughtful people to bring in sectionalism in a case of this kind.

Now we hear frequently of "worn out" farms in the West, and not so much about "worn out" farms in the East. The truth is, as a rule, nothing is worn out on the farm, East or West, but the method often followed in cultivation. The trouble is with the farmer rather than with the soil. A better knowledge of agriculture than former generations of farmers possessed has restored hundreds of New England farms to productiveness in the last few years.